PRICE, 8 ANNA

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,177—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1890.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to March 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

Prices.

Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve, "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... ... } Rs. 21

"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... } Rs. 22-12 per

"Glentromie" ... ... } doz. bottles.

"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... ...

Examine cork label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. I. Parfitt	18th July
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th ,,
B.I. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	1st Aug.
ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	8th ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	15th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H.T. Weighell	22nd ,,
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W.F.Browne	29th ,,
ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	5th Sept.
B.I. MALWA	2970	500	W. J. Nantes	12th ,,
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	19th ,,
				Saturday
B.I. PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	27th Sept
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	4th Oct,
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	11th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th ,,
B.I. PESHAWUR	3927	800	L. H. Moule	25th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
B.I. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews, R. N. R.	22nd ,,

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	17th July.
BOKHARA	2955	500	P. W. Case	31st ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,

Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 9th June, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PO			1st August 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th August
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAV can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th August, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,

Acting Agent.

Cassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 10, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,200	650	1st August.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	E. Periol	3,800	550	25th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	21st July.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Cassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

21st June, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th August 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers should be on board early on the morning of departure, as the steamer will leave the docks at 7 a. m.

A. SIMEON, Agent,

29, Esplanade Road.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL (VIA MARSEILLES.)

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons H.P.	To sail.
S.S. WERNETH HALL, A. Buck		4,100 500,	about 25th July



THIS steamer has accomodation for a Limited number of passengers at moderate rates, does not carry surgeon or stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the engines.

For further particulars Apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,

Bombay, 12th July, 1890. Agents.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,114 tons, at 11 a.m. on 20th July, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 16th July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 17th July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR PLYMOUTH AND LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,979 tons, on or about 22nd July.

FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about 25th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Bombay, 15th July, 1890. Agents.



IMPORTANT NOTICE. PASSENGER SEASON, 1889-90.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON have pleasure in inviting the attention of Members of the Civil and Military Services, who may desire to take advantage of the new and much improved Second Saloon accomodation of the P. & O. Company's Vessels, to their system of Registration of Forward bookings, by which the names of intending Passengers are registered, and from which parties are selected and grouped together in specially selected Cabins.

For further particulars and dates of sailing of Steamers of the P. & O. and other Lines see Cook's "Oriental Travellers' Gazette," containing Telegraphic Code, post free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

11, Old Court-House Street, Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORTY-THREE GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

CALVERT'S PATENT SOLUBLE CRESOL,

THE BEST DISINFECTANT AND PURIFIER.

THIS fluid mixes readily with water in any proportion, and is extremely useful in destroying the lower forms of Insect and Vegetable Life, and in preventing putrefactive change.

Its antiseptic strength is much above that of any other "Soluble" disinfectant, and is cheaper and more effective.

Extremely useful in destroying White Ants and other Insects, or for removing Vermin from Cattle and Dogs.

NOW USED By THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

CASH PRICES:

Half-pint, 6 Annas; Pint. 10 Annas; Quart, Re. 1; 1 Gallon drum, Rs. 3-8; 5 Gallon drum, Rs. 16-4.

SPECIAL RATES TO LARGE BUYERS.

AGENTS:

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COCA WINE.

PREPARED from the leaves of *Erythroxylon Coca*, which possesses marvellous strengthening and restorative properties. The active principles of the leaves are well preserved in this preparation.

COCA WINE is a valuable tonic for stimulating the nervous and muscular systems, and elevating the mental faculties. It is strongly recommended in cases of great exhaustion, such as loss of blood, sunstroke, or diarrhœa, and is considered a cure for opium or alcohol craving.

COCA WINE appeases hunger and thirst, and sustains, in a marked degree, the physical powers of the body in the absence of food. For preventing or curing sea-sickness it is not surpassed by any other remedy.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP & CO.'S NEW FLUID IS AN INDISpensable Auxiliary to the Toilet Requisites of Residents in India. Sunburn, Freckles, Pimples, and Spots, caused by Exposure to a tropical Sun, vanish under its influence in a marvellous manner. The

NEW FLUID

is a harmless Preparation, and can be used with safety on the most delicate skin. A clear fresh Complexion results from its use, and with New Fluid at hand, Exposure to the Sun, for Lawn Tennis, Driving, &c., need not be feared.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

DIABETES.

KEMP'S FLUID EXTRACT OF

JAMBUL.

THIS preparation has been well tested by the Medical Faculty in England, Germany, and the United States, and is the Remedy in all cases of Diabetes.

Its action is to prevent formation of Sugar in the system, and so to stay waste; and cases are on record showing that under its influence the special restrictive diet so obnoxious to diabetic patients, can be dispensed with.

PREPARED BY

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PERSONS who wish to obtain a fine RUBY from 1½ to 3 carats each, either loose or mounted in a Ring at a very reasonable price, may make their selection at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., 13, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

SPENCER AND COMPANY'S

CIGAR,

FOR SALE AT THE

ESPLANADE HOTEL,

BOMBAY.

At their original prices, plus 8 annas for carriage &c.,

PALATABLE APERIENT WATER.

FROM THE FRANZ JOSEF SPRING.

THE "FRANZ JOSEF" WATER is the most palatable and most popular natural aperient water in the world.

The *Lancet* says :—"It is a natural water of great interest and value, and will doubtless be extensively used."

It is recommended by the leading Medical authorities of Europe—

1.—For all affections of the *Liver*.
2.—In *Pregnancy*, where there is Constipation and Sickness.
3.—For habitual *Constipation*, and its consequent disorders.
4.—As a gentle *Morning Aperient*, encouraging the peristaltic action, and free from griping.
5.—For *Gout* and all *Renal* affections.
6.—As an unrivalled *Blood* Purifier and *Alterative*.
7.—For *Biliousness*, disorders of the *Stomach*, and the *Digestive* organs.
8.—Against all *Fatty Degenerations* of the body.
9.—As a valuable agent in the treatment of *Piles*.
10.—For its slightly bitter taste, rendering it *most agreeable to the palate*.

AWARDS.—Ten Gold Medals and other distinguished Awards have been adjudicated to the "Franz Josef" Water at the International Exhibitions of recent years. No other Aperient Water can claim so many marks of distinction.

Re. 1 per Bottle, Rs. 10-8 per Dozen.

SOLE AGENTS:

TREACHER & CO., LD., { MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEMP'S COMPLETE

"In respect both to matter and style the book is extremely creditable to the publishers, and the price is within the reach of all."—*Times of India.*

KEMP & CO.'S

COMPLETE GUIDE TO HEALTH

For India and the Tropics

Gives all necessary information regarding :—

ACCIDENTS, EMERGENCIES, SICKNESS, OPERATIONS, HYGIENE, NURSING, &c.

Practical Hints for the Treatment of over 150 common complaints.

Should be in every Household in India.

Limp Roan, Pocket Size. Price, Re. 1-8.

GUIDE TO HEALTH.

"A work like the one under notice must come as an inestimable boon. We trust that the "Complete Guide to Health" will meet with the hearty appreciation it deserves, and survive through many editions."—*English Mail.*

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage. For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at, as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principa towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on each label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COOMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

HOLZAPFELS COMPOSITIONS CO., LD.,

SOAP STONE PAINT!

SOAP STONE PAINT!!

SOAP STONE, SOAP STONE, Etc.

AS SUPPLIED TO RAILWAYS, PUBLIC WORKS, LARGE CONTRACTORS, SHIPPING, Etc., Etc.

IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PAINT IN THE MARKET!

IS MIXED READY FOR USE.
IT IS QUICK DRYING.
HAS AN ENAMEL SURFACE.
IS NON-CORROSIVE.
RESISTS SUN AND RAIN.
CAN BE USED ON IRON, STEEL, WOOD, STONE, BRICK OR CEMENT.
PRESERVES WOOD AGAINST WHITE ANTS.

This Paint has now a large and increasing sale and only requires a trial to be appreciated.

20 SHADES KEPT IN STOCK.

PRICES Rs. 30 for drum of 10 gallons.

5 and 2½ gallon drums also kept in Stock.

N. B.—Genuine "Rahtjen's" and International Antifouling Compositions always kept in stock.

DISCOUNT given to large Purchasers.

SOLE AGENTS,

W. CROWDER AND CO.,

1, ASH LANE, FORT.

HIGH CLASS WATCHES.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

SUPPLY THEIR

HIGH CLASS WATCHES

OF THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY.

THEY GUARANTEE THEIR WATCHES

To be provided with

ALL THE LATEST INVENTIONS.

Including their last improvement, viz.,

A GOLD HAIRSPRING,

And their MAXIMUM Variation

IS ONE MINUTE PER MONTH.

INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS to the above effect, received from THE LEADING OFFICERS and CIVILIANS of the INDIAN EMPIRE, are open for perusal. Immense variety of

PRESENTATION WATCHES,

REPEATING AND CLOCK WATCHES,

CHRONOGRAPH AND CALENDAR WATCHES,

In Plain, Chased, Enamelled or Richly Jewelled Cases.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE POST FREE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA, 11, Arsenal Road, Opposite the Napier Hotel.

RIDING BREECHES AND GAITERS.

	Rs.	a.
"WHIP-CORDS"—		
Best make in various colours	23	0
BEDFORD CORDS—		
Brown and Drab	23	0
ELASTIC WEB CLOTHS—		
Easy and Comfortable Wear	25	0
FINE—		
White Cassimere for Racing	30	0
POLO BREECHES—		
White Cotton or Linen Drill	6 to 14	0
Brown or White Moleskins	16	0
COTTON CORDS—		
In Olive or Grey	16	0
GAITERS	8 to 10	0

THORPE & CO.,

BREECHES MAKERS,

RAMPART ROW.

SILK UMBRELLAS.

GUARANTEED QUALITY

PARAGON FRAMES, (FOX'S)

NATURAL SELECTED STICKS AND HANDLES.

Gent's Rich Twill (GREEN OR BLACK) FOX'S STEEL PARAGON FRAMES. Will Fold Small, Neat, Natural Handles ..... Rs. 12-0 and 14 8

Gent's Rich Spitalfield's Twill Silk (GREEN OR BLACK) FOX'S Steel Paragon Frames, Extra Light Small Folding Fashionable Umbrella, Special Selected Sticks and Handles ... Rs. 15-8 and 17 0

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes &Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy an imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury; London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY INSTITUTE, PAREL.

A QUADRILLE PARTY

will be given in the above

ON FRIDAY, JULY 18TH.

Tickets Rs. 2.

Dancing to commence at 9.

A. C. SCOTT,
Honorary Secretary.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.



S. S. "SWORDSMAN," Captain DELTEFSIN, which has left Zanzibar on the 14th instant, will arrive here about the 27th instant, and will sail for Zanzibar direct on or about the 11th August, 1890. Mozambique and Ibo cargo to be transhipped at Zanzibar. For freight and passage, apply to

EBJEE SEWJEE,
Agent.

93, Bazaar Gate.

THE MACIVOR Line s.s. "CUBA" has ARRIVED from HAMBURG and GLASGOW *via* KURRACHEE, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their Risk and Expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the GOODS are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 14th, 1890.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per "HANSA" Line Steamer TRIFELS from HAMBURG and BREMEN, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL and requested to take Delivery of their GOODS.

The Cargo will be landed at the Prince's Dock.

All Claims of Short Delivery, &c., must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

All Claims must be presented for settlement before the Steamer's DEPARTURE, otherwise they will not be entertained.

GLADE & Co., Agents,
"Hansa" Line of Steamers.

Bombay, 15th July, 1890.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "RHEINFELS" from BREMEN and HAMBURG and CARDIFF arrived here on the 26th May last under General Average, are hereby requested to pay to the undersigned a deposit of Two Per Cent. on the values of their respective Consignments, pending the adjustment of the said General Average.

GLADE & Co., Agents,
"Hansa" Line of Steamers.

Bombay. 15th July, 1890.

JUST PUBLISHED,

NEW EDITION, Rs. 4.

PLAIN TALES FROM THE HILLS.

BY RUDYARD KIPLING.

THACKER & Co., Ld.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS will be received on 11th August, 1890, by the Chief Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Kurrachee, up to 1 p.m. (local time), and by the other Chief and Executive Commissariat Officers up to 1 p.m. (Madras time) FOR CONTRACTS for the SUPPLY OF HAY to the Commissariat Department at those Stations for the Calendar year 1891. The Contract at Kurrachee will be for the official year 1891-92.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

Bombay ...... }
Ahmednagar ...... }
Kamptee ...... } Under Classes B, D, F, and G, of Schedule No. 1.
Jubbulpore ...... }
Saugor and Jubbulpore ...... }
Kurrachee ...... }
Deolali and Bombay for Deolali ...... }

F. HUGHES, Colonel,
For Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Poona, July 5, 1890.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held here, on THURSDAY, 24th July, 1890, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. ELECTION of MEMBER of the Standing Committee in place of Major H. O. SELBY, resigned.

2. Report of the Committee of the Corporation on the Municipal Servants' Bill.

By order of the President,

H. WINFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, 15th July, 1890.

NEW SEASON'S CHEROOTS AND CIGARS. NEUBERG'S OWN.

Manufactured of choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, carefully selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP, to the high class quality of which he would respectfully draw the special attention of SMOKERS. The different Brands held in stock are all *specialities*, of superb finish, and GUARANTEED quality, and Mr. NEUBERG is confident that they will meet that approval from connoisseurs he has always studied to indulge.

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Do. No. 1	18	0	2	0
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	Per 1,000 Rs.	a.	Per 100 Rs.	a.
REGALIAS	25	0	2	12
PREMIERS	25	0	2	12
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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No Exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trades advertisements are admitted under this scale.

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EIGHT-DAY BEE.—Just received a fresh consignment of Eight-day BEE TIME PIECES; will go in any position; Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Price Rs. 10. JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER, 97, Medows Street.

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TO BE LET, for three months, from 8th August, a WELL FURNISHED House, Middle Colaba, opposite Post Office. Apply "A. K.," Office of this Paper.

POONA SEASON.—The POONA HOTEL, Poona, is a first-class upper-storeyed Hotel in Poona. It affords all the comforts of a home. Good and Comfortable Rooms are available. Terms moderate.

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EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALAS AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works; Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases I tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders at Dr. H. L. Batliwala's, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

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NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the half-year ending 30th June, 1890, have THIS DAY been POSTED.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 14th July, 1890.

Re THE ESTATE OF HENRY PHILIP KIRKE, DECEASED.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS upon the Estate of the abovenamed HENRY PHILIP KIRKE, late of Charlemont, Darjeeling, Bengal, a Lieutenant-Colonel, in the General List Infantry, and formerly of Littlehampton in the County of Sussex, England, who died at Darjeeling, on or about the 23rd day of August, 1889, are requested to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned, Solicitor, for the constituted Attorney of Mrs. ROSALIE KIRKE, the widow and executrix of the last Will of the said deceased, within one month from this date, after which no Claims will be entertained.

All Persons who are indebted to the said Estate, are requested to communicate with the undersigned within the same period.—Dated this 11th day of July, 1890.

T. A. BLAND,
Solicitor,

28, Medows Street, Bombay.

Re THE ESTATE OF SHOTTO EDMONSTONE PEMBERTON, DECEASED.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS upon the estate of the abovenamed SHOTTO EDMONSTONE PEMBERTON, late of Morar, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Artillery, and formerly residing at Ashurst Rectory, Steyning in the County of Sussex, England, who died at Mian Meer, Punjab, on or about the 25th day of September, 1889, are requested to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned, Solicitor, for MICHAEL THOMAS CARROLL the Administrator, with the Will annexed of the said deceased, within one month from this date, after which no Claims will be entertained.

All Persons who are indebted to the said Estate are requested to communicate with the undersigned within the same period.—Dated this 11th day of July, 1890,

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IN the matter of the Estate of KENELM DIGBY PILOT ROBERTS sometimes called KENELM DIGBY ROBERTS, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of KENELM DIGBY PILOT ROBERTS sometimes called KENELM DIGBY ROBERTS, Civil Engineer, of the Public Works Department of India, who died at Exmouth in the County of Devon in England, on or about the 29th day of September, 1888, and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits were granted on the 19th day of June, 1890, by the High Court at Bombay, to Francis Arthur Owen, are hereby required to send in their Claims to the said Administrator at the Office of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, in the Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 21st day of July, 1890, at the expiration of which time the Administrator will hand over the assets to the person or persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the Claims of which he shall then have notice.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of the Deceased or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 19th day of June, 1890.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Solicitors, High Court.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SCRAP TIMBER FOR SALE.

The Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 5 Lots of Scrap Timber now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard at Parel, where the same may be viewed on application.

All Lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 100 as Security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender and before delivery is made.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th July, 1890.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 142 OF 1884.

RAHIMABAI, Widow and Executrix of the Will of HAJEE HAROON MAHOMED, MAHOMEDAN inhabitant, residing at Don Tad 1st Street, House No. 13, without the Fort ...... Plaintiff.

vs.

HAJEE ABDOOL LATIFF bin HAJIANI and HAJEE HASSUM HAJEE ABDULA NURANI MAHOMEDAN inhabitants of Bombay, and Executors with the Plaintiff of the Will of HAJEE HAROON MAHOMED, both residing at Memon Mohola, without the Fort ...... Defendants

PURSUANT to the decree made in the above suit and bearing date the twenty-ninth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight. The following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in two Lots, before Charles Edward Fox, Esq., Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the sixth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff Rahimabai, Widow and Executrix of Hajee Haroon Mahomed and of the abovenamed Defendants Hajee Abdool Latiff bin Hajiani and Hajee Hassum Haji Abdula Nurani, Executors of Hajee Haroon Mahomed or any of them in the following properties, namely:—

LOT No I.

All that piece or parcel of Batty land or ground to-gether with the remains of the Chawl, lately standing thereon, situate on the western side of the Dadur Road, leading from Parel to Dadur, in the subdistrict of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement five thousand four hundred and seventy-eight square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 534, 539, New No. 12547, New Survey Nos. 1-1981 2-1981 and 3-1981 and by the Collector of Municipal rates under ward Nos. 439 and 442, street Nos. 72 and 75, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north, west and south by the Batty fields of Navalchund Heerachund, on on or towards the east by the said Dadur Road, and which said land and ground is in the occupation of the Defendants Hajee Abdool Latiff bin Hajiani and Hajee Hassum Haji Abdula Nurani.

LOT No II.

All that piece or parcel of Batty land or ground together with the remains of the two Chawls lately standing thereon, situate on the western side of the Dadur Road, leading from Parel to Dadur in the subdistrict of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement twelve thousand one hundred and eight-eight square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 7,483, 519, 520, 528, 529, 555 and 556, New Nos. 11874 12488, 12525, 12530 and 12531 and New Survey Nos. 1-3'5-1996 and 2-1996, and by the Collector of Municipal rates under ward Nos. 504 505 and 508, street Nos. 137, 138 and 141, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the Batty ground of Muncherjee Bomonjee, on or towards the south by the property of Essack Moosa, on or towards the east by the said Dadur Road, and on or towards the west by the G. I. P. Railway line, and which said land and ground is in the occupation of the defendants Hajee Abdool Latiff bin Hajiani and Hajee Kassum Haji Abdula Nurani.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Mr. H. Bicknell, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, Eldon Road, No. 3, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 21st day of June. 1890.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

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REST ...... „ 215,333.

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BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

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LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.

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Manager.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	£466,500
RESERVE FUND	£140,000

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

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BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Indian Banks					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	4 pr. ct.	Rs. 970
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1,005
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	930
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Yearly.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	210
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	165
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld.	5	200	200	16	95
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	360
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,250
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	..	...	185
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,150
French	300	500	all	50	535
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	415
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	415
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	50
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	445
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	25	175
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	555
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	102½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	365
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	480
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last half-yearly.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	455
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	56
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	590
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co	600	500	500	20	385
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	825
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	890
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	530
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	565
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	435
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	560
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	525
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	420
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	745
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	515
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	305
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	905
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	530
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	235
ewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	755
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	640
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	465
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	146
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	745
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	390
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 n n
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,180
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	80
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,525xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	165
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	595
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	325
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	970
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,230
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	255xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	500
Swadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	250
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	400
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	510
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	720
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	920

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last half-yearly guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B.B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£118	...	do.	420

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last half-yearly.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / 7½	220 / 170
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	10	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	125
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	Nil.	60
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	100	700
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,350
Do New Issue	500	375	625	33¾	710
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	95
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50 Dvd.	700
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
[illegible] and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	..	180
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co. Ld	500	100	70	...	70 nm
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 exd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26¼	360
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	55
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	55
NapierHotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	22
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	65
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	392½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	100	1,400
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	60
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	89
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	85
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,100
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	11½
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

Signor Arrigo, who has been interviewed by a Palermo reporter, seems to believe that if the authorities had been more active they might have surprised the brigands during a halt of six hours which they made with him at the foot of Mount Calogero. There they took off their carabineer uniforms, and then led their prisoner to the grotto in the mountains, which was a kind of well in two storeys, in the lower part of which Signor Arrigo was confined. In the upper part was the guard, which was changed at intervals. Soldiers and police ranged the mountain, but never found the hiding-place. In spite of much suffering, Signor Arrigo, who is a tall, robust, energetic man, about fifty years old, is in good health. Another case of brigandage is reported from Turkey. Mahmud Bey, a wealthy Turk, has been taken prisoner by robbers in a northern province, and twelve thousand pounds are asked for his ransom. Bodies of military have been sent to pursue them.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Oriental Progress Union, 5 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 14th :—Trifels (s), from Hamburg. Yesterday :—Stella (s), from Newport.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Busheer (s), for Marmugoa, &c. ; Calder (s), Persian Gulf ; Britannia (s), Liverpool, &c. ; and Suez (s), Marseilles.

Notice.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except for Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karachi, at 9-20 a. m., on the 17th instant.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Lombardy entered the dock yesterday ; and the s. s. Busheer left it on Monday, and the s. s. Brittannia yesterday.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Trifels entered the dock on Monday, and the s. s. Stella yesterday ; the s. s. Calder, s. s. Suez, and s. s. Nizam left it yesterday.

Postal Notice.—The next China and Australian mails, per s. s. Oriental, will be closed at the General Post Office on Thursday, the 17th instant, at 7 a.m.

Oriental Progress Union.—A public meeting, in connection with the Union, will be held to-day, at 5 p.m., in the hall of the Buddhivardhak School, Kalbadevi Road, when Mr. S. Kutton, of Travancore, will deliver a lecture on "India and the Indians."

Burglary at Carnac Road.—Govanbhai Kaliandass, the manager of the Prince of Wales Trading Company's shop, at Carnac Road, reports that the shop was entered through a sky-light during Sunday night, and silver jewellery, of the collective value of Rs. 256, stolen from an open show-case.

Criminal Trespass.—Inspector Cobb charged Husson Raheem, a suspicious character, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan yesterday, with wilfully trespassing in the compound of the Dawood Baugh, at Cursetjee Sooklajee Street, on Monday night last, without any reasonable excuse. Husson Raheem was convicted, and fined Rs. 10, with the alternative of fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

The Wrong Place for a Spree.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Inspector Dillon charged S. DeSilva, Manuel, and another with being drunk and disorderly on the evening of the 14th instant. The three delinquents in their state of intoxication were rolling about on the Kalbadevie Road on the evening in question, when they were arrested. His Worship fined them eight annas each.

Drowned.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the morgue, respecting the death of a Hindoo lad, aged 10 years, named Narayen Luxumon. Deceased was the son of a Bundaree, residing at 2nd Carpenter Street. He had been missing from his parents' house since Sunday evening last. On Monday evening his dead body was found floating in a tank, off Foras Road, and his clothes lying near. There were no external marks of violence on the body. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

Fraudulent Possession of Property.—Inspector Chislett charged three women, named Kondee, Rai, and Dhondee, at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. P. Ryan, with having in their possession three iron water-pipe protectors, valued at Rs. 6-10, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to render a satisfactory account how they became possessed of the same. They were all convicted and fined Rs. 2 each, or in default to undergo seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

Sad Accident to a Child.—A serious accident happened last night to a Bania child, in Frere Road, from which it is expected she will not recover. The child, about eight o'clock, was playing near a window of her parents' house, which is on the fourth storey, when she accidentally fell over on to the road below. It was a wonder the poor child was not killed outright, but as it was she was found insensible. A doctor was immediately sent for, and the child's injuries promptly attended to, but no hope is entertained of her recovery.

The Effects of Drink.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the morgue, respecting the death of a woman, named Succoo, aged 25 years. Deceased resided with a man, named Dhondoo Wittoo, a servant to a dealer in snuff, at Nishanpada. Deceased was an habitual drunkard, and an annoyance to the people living in that neighbourhood. She had been drinking heavily since Sunday last, and on Monday, about noon, she was found lying dead in her room. The verdict was that the death of Succoo was caused by excessive drinking.

A Pickpocket at Grant Road Station.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Moonshi Hussan Mahomed, Chief Constable of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, brought up on remand and charged a notorious character, named Powmull Chulloomull, before Mr. Ryan, with having on the 6th instant attempted to steal a purse, containing eight annas, from the pocket of Khanjee Lookmanjee, on his arrival at Grant Road Station by a down local train. The charge being proved against Powmull Chulloomull, he was convicted, and, on admitting two previous convictions, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Death from Hydrophobia.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, respecting the death of a Hindoo lad, named Shiva Narayen Ajudhia, aged 12 years. Deceased was a Purdasee, employed as a labourer, in the Luckmidas Mill, at Parell, and lived with a sepoy of the same mill, named Davydial Sewchurn, on the mill premises. About two months ago deceased was bitten on the chin by a black dog. The bite healed up soon after. On Sunday evening last deceased was seized with spasms, and frothed at the mouth. He wanted water, but could not drink, the attempt to do so causing spasms. On Monday he was removed to the hospital, where he died at 8 p.m. on the same day. The verdict was that the death of Shiva Narayen Ajudhia was caused by hydrophobia.

Decoyed and Assaulted.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Inspector Nolan placed a Mahomedan, named Akbar Ally, and a native of Kathiawar, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, on a charge of grievously assaulting Dheema Mowjee, on the night of the 30th ultimo. The complainant appeared and identified the prisoner who had assaulted him on the Elphinstone bridge, whilst he was returning home, at about 11 o'clock, on the night of the 30th of June. In his evidence Dheema stated that he had been prevailed upon by the accused and another man, Nathoo, to accompany them to the Docks, where, as they alleged, there was to be an exhibition of fireworks. On arriving at the spot there were no fireworks, and the complainant in consequence returned homewards in the company of the prisoner and Nathoo. On gaining the bridge, as prisoner admitted, he struck the complainant several blows with a stick, which act he had been induced to commit owing to Dheema having entered his house, although he (the prisoner) had cautioned him to the contrary. The Magistrate, in passing sentence on the prisoner, who pleaded guilty, sent him for three months to the Common Jail with rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGE OF MISAPPROPRIATING RS. 14,500.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Ruttonsee Raisee, employed as a clerk at Messrs. Oomersey Nagsey and Co., Bombay, was placed before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of criminal breach of trust and misappropriation, in respect to a sum of Rs. 14,500. Mr. Shamrao Rele prosecuted, and Mr. Ghandy, of Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, defended. It will be remembered the accused had been entrusted with a sum of Rs. 19,900, in curreny notes, for the purpose of paying certain hoondies, due from his employers, to several persons. On Ruttonsey's return he delivered a number of hoondies, amounting to Rs. 5,400, to his mehta, which he said he had paid. On being asked for the remaining hoondies for Rs. 14,500, the balance of the sum of Rs. 19,900, which he had received, he said he had been met by one Nursey and two others, who took him to a room in Gulalwady, and where they forcibly compelled him to surrender the notes for Rs. 14,500. Mr. Ghandy applied for bail to allow the prisoner a further opportunity of pointing out another person to the police, who had been instrumental in taking the money from him. His Worship at first declined to admit the prisoner to bail, but as the prosecution raised no objection to a substantial bail being offered, prisoner was admitted to bail in a sum of Rs. 5,000, and one surety in a like amount.

GENERAL INDIAN NEWS.

The Contingent Uniform.—The Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry have been much exercised lately by the prospect of a change in their uniform, which threatened their most cherished traditions. For 98 years they have worn a tunic of dark-green, which has thus come to be looked upon as an essential attribute of the Force, all the more so because the Mahomedans, of whom the Contingent is chiefly composed, associate it with their national colour. The other day, however, it appears that some new dress regulations were issued which, while making some minor alterations in the tunic with a view of converting it to the lancer pattern, also decreed that the colour should be changed from green to dark-blue with light-blue facings. Accustomed as our army is to suffer from the zeal of military tailors in high places, one has seldom come across so glaring an instance of the fidgety activity of the instinct as this, which would have violated the traditions and the sentiment of the Force and put the officers to an expense of about £100 apiece for no purpose whatever. However, we are glad to know that the matter having been brought to the notice of the military authorities at head-quarters, the change has been disallowed : and the Hyderabad Cavalry will be able to celebrate their centenary, which comes due a couple of years hence, in the time-honoured green. —*Pioneer.*

The Faridkot Libel Case.—Rai Buta Mal, the District Judge of Ferozepore, has issued summonses against the editor and properiter of the *Delhi Punch and Political Spy* to appear in his court on the 15th instant to answer to the charge of libel preferred against him by the son of the Raja of Faridkot. The accused previously stated that the present charge of libel was based upon a series of articles which appeared in his paper, and for which he had already been punished at the instance of the complainant's father the Raja of Faridkot, by the Assistant Commissioner of Lahore. The District Judge has therefore called for file of the previous case against the accused from the court of the Assistant Commissioner in order to judge whether the accused could still be punished a second time in reference to the same publication. The previous punishment of the accused has been alleged to have been the cause of his ruin. The accused having to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 has become heavily involved and has of late been compelled to discontinue publishing his paper for want of funds.

The Upper Chin Country.—A telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated Fort White, 11th July, says that owing to the unsatisfactory state of health of the garrison here a detachment of 80 rifles of the 38th Bengal Infantry is to be sent up at once from Myingyan. The garrison of No. 4 stockade, consisting of 80 rifles of the 38th B.I., is also to be exchanged for a similar party of 2-4th Gurkhas under a native officer sent from here. Twenty-five sick Gurkhas go down by the next convoy and 25 more by the convoy after next. Major Austin, 38th B. I., now commands in the Chin Hills, but remains at Kalemyo for the present as there is no other officer there to take over command of the Kale Valley from him. Negotiations are proceeding with the Kanhows, who seem inclined to come in and surrender their captives : but the Siyins have not has yet brought in all theirs. Should they not arrive during the next few days our two Chin prisoners will be sent down to Myingyan Jail.

A Panic.—At Calcutta it is stated, says the *Indian Daily News*, that the recent unfortunate mishap to the *Regius* and *Main* immediately abreast of the Demerara Emigration Agency, and in full view of the depots from which a batch of coolies were to have been embarked on board the latter vessel, has caused quite a panic among the emigrants, with the result that since the occurrence there has been an unusually large percentage of desertions, singly and in batches of ten and a dozen at a time, notwithstanding every precaution being taken to guard against such. The accident was witnessed by most of the coolies, and this fact has no doubt had a demoralising effect on them.

CRICKET.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY C. C. VS. THE BOMBAY C. C.

A match was played on the Esplanade on Sunday, between the above clubs, resulting in a win for the former by 58 runs, after a well-contested game. Play commenced at 9-45. P. D. Kanga, the captain of the City of Bombay team, won the toss, and electing to bat, sent in Printer and Balaporia to face the bowling of Machliwala and Chinoy. Balaporia was caught after having scored 4. Now joined Dubash, their best bat, in whom all their hopes were centred, but before he could add anything to the score, he was caught off Chinoy. Four other batsmen were disposed of for very little. But when Eranee partnered Harver, both batsmen exhibited strong defence, and it was through their partnership that the score was raised from 11 to 28. Harver, after making 11 runs returned a ball hard to Machliwala, which was not refused. Eranee, after a stubborn defence of 30 minutes, was out for a carefully-made 20. The City of Bombay innings closed for 58. The Bombay Club, in their first venture, scored only 25. Kaka, Pundole, and Eranee bowled remarkably well. Kaka took 5 wickets for 6 runs, a wonderful average. A word of praise is also due to Vatcha, who kept wickets brilliantly. The City of Bombay Club, in their second venture, scored 72. Dubash drove the leather all over the whole field, and made matters exciting for some time. Having put on 36, a "shooter" from Doctor took his wicket. The spectators cheered him lustily. Kanga and Printer contributed 12 and 11 respectively. The Bombay Club, in their second venture, scored 47. The chief contributors were Machliwala 13, and Gazdar 10. The captain of the Bombay Club showed good taste in sending the last man to bat in order to bring about a decisive result, and did not avail himself of the opportunity offered him by the expiry of time. Much credit is due to Daroowalla and Printer for the excellent catches they made during the match. Scores :—

CITY OF BOMBAY C. C.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Printer c and b Machliwala	4	c and b Doctor	12
Balaporia c and Machliwalla	4	b Machliwala	0
Dubash c and b Chinoy	0	c and b Doctor	36
P. D. Kanga b Chinoy	2	l-b-w b Machliwala	11
D. Daroowalla b Chinoy	0	b Bharucha	0
D. Pundole b Machliwala	4	run out	0
S. Harver c and b Machliwala	11	c and b Chinoy	5
Eranee b Bharucha	20	b Chinoy	0
Kaka b Machliwala	6	c and b Machliwala	0
Vatcha, l-b-w, b Machhiwala	3	l-b-w b Chinoy	0
Divecha not out	2	not out	3
Extras	2	Extras	5
Total	58	Total	72

BOMBAY C. C.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Surti c Dubash b Eranee	4	l-b-w b Kaka	1
Sanjana c and b Kaka	4	b Pundole	2
Gazdar run out	0	st b Pundole	10
Ponchkhana l-b-w b Kaka	4	c and b Pundole	2
Machliwala c Daroowala b Pundole	1	c Daroowala	13
Wallace b Kaka	0	c and b Pundole	0
P. Mody b Kaka	0	not out	3
S. Doctor run out	4	c and b Pundole	0
J. Bharucha c and b Kaka	0	c and b Pundole	5
Diventry b Pundole	0	c Pundole b Erani	5
Chinoy not out	4	c and b Eranee	0
Extras	2	Extras	6
Total	25	Total	47

THE CARLTON VS. THE CUSTOMS CRICKET CLUB.

A match was played on Saturday, the 12th instant, on the ground opposite the Sailors' Home, between the above-named clubs, and resulted in a victory for the latter by 16 runs. The following are the scores :—

CARLTON C. C.

Penstone b Boylette	30
Wallich b F. Murray	0
Little c F. Murray b Boylette	2
Armfield not out	17
Munday b F. Murray	0
Read b F. Murray	13
Butler c Boylette b A. Murray	5
Hainsworth b F. Murray	0
Rowe c Boylette b A. Murray	8
Birkenshaw c and b Boylette	2
Pinsent b F. Murray	1
Extras	1
Total	79

H. M.'S CUSTOMS.

F. Murray b Little	2
Kelly c Little b Little	8
Thomas b Butler	14
Chitts c Armfield b Butler	3
Horne b Little	6
Collins c Wallich b Butler	0
McGuire b Little	1
Boylette c Rowe b Little	39
Murray A. b Pinsent	0
Higgins (jun.) run out	1
J. Higgins (sen.) not out	4
Extras	17
Total	95

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farran.)

A SUIT AGAINST THE BANK OF BENGAL.

GOVERDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL *vs.* THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The plaintiff claimed that he may be declared entitled, in place of the defendants, to the benefit of the securities given by certain indentures, dated 5th September, 1889, for payment of a sum of Rs. 1,25,000 and interest ; that the defendants may be ordered to realise and transfer the securities to the plaintiff ; and that in the event of their realisation, the plaintiff may be declared entitled to five-elevenths of the proceeds thereof, or that his share may be ascertained and ordered to be paid to him. The Hon'ble Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff's case was this. About September, 1889, Khimjee Jairam Sewjee, a Hindu merchant carrying on business under the name of Jairam Sewjee, was indebted to the defendants in sums amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 1,25,000 in respect of three bills of exchange which the defendants had discounted for him. On the 9th, 12th, and 28th September, the three bills having become due and being unpaid, the defendants discounted them for the sums of Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, and Rs. 50,000 in substitution for the three bills above mentioned. They were endorsed by the plaintiff as security for the due payment thereof. By two indentures dated 5th September 1889, Khimjee Jairam Sewjee executed, in favour of the defendants, two mortgages of certain immovable properties in Bombay to secure repayment of all monies due by him to the bank in respect of the bills and hoondies. The bills were not paid by the drawees or by Khimjee Jairam Sewjee ; and plaintiff was obliged to pay the sum of Rs. 1,25,000 and Rs. 74-14-10 for interest and noting charges to the bank. He submitted that he was now entitled to the benefit of the securities given to the bank by the indentures for the payment of the three bills of exchange. He believed that the total amount of the indebtedness of Khimjee Jairam Sewjee to the bank amounted to the sum of Rs. 2,75,000, and the plaintiff submitted that he was entitled to a proportionate share of the securities. He submitted that the bank should be ordered to realise the properties comprised in the indentures, and to pay to him out of the proceeds an amount proportioned to the amount paid by him. He believed that his share in the securities and their proceeds of sale was five-elevenths.

For the defendants it was urged that Khimjee Jairam Sewjee was largely indebted to them on his account and in respect of hoondies ; and by way of security the two indentures were executed in favour of the bank. Three bills for sums aggregating Rs. 1,25,000, drawn by Khimjee, were falling due on the three days in September 1889, above mentioned. The security given by him was considered sufficient to cover his other liabilities, but not his liability on the three bills ; and the bank were accordingly unwilling to renew or take bills in substitution for them, unless such renewed or substituted bills were well secured independently of any other security held by the bank. The plaintiff, before he agreed to be security for the due payment of the sum of Rs. 1,25,000, was informed that the security in the possession of the defendants was insufficient to secure the three bills for that amount. Plaintiff then agreed to be security for the amount of the unsecured bills ; and accordingly on the 10th September, 1889, endorsed a bill for Rs. 50,000, and signed a letter guaranteeing the due payment, if renewed, of the bills for Rs. 75,000, then shortly falling due. Subsequently the plaintiff, as stated in the plaint, endorsed the renewed bills. The bank denied that the plaintiff was entitled to the benefit of the securities held by them, as contended for by him, and submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

THE BHOWNUGGER DEFAMATION CASE.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Hormusjee Muncherjee Chichgar, of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared and made an application on behalf of the complainants, in the case in which Mr. Muncherjee Merwanjee Bhownuggree, C.I.E., charges Dr. Krishna Baburao Bullel with defamation. Mr. Hormusjee said that regard being had to the fact that the jury who tried Dr. Bullel in Dr. Burjorjee's case, having returned a verdict of not guilty, observing that the evidence was not sufficiently conclusive, Mr. Bhownuggree was advised not to lead further evidence against the accused. In like manner Mr. Bhownuggree did not wish to lead evidence against the accused Khansaheb.

The Magistrate took a note of Mr. Chichgar's application.

Mr. Balkrishna, solicitor, who represented the accused Dr. Bullel, said : I take it, your Worship, that the charge is withdrawn. There is now nothing pending against my client.

The Magistrate : No, such is not the case.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 15.

For Liverpool.

Imaum s—130 bales wool, G Kessowjee ; 3,500 cwts wheat, Owen and Okell ; 229 bales gunny rags, V Dewraz ; 10,450 cwts wheat, Sauday and Co ; 228 cwts linseed cake, K Paleker and Co ; 110 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.

For London.

Clyde s—7,120 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers ; 9 cases nutmegs, H Rehimtoolabhoy and Co ; 45 bales goat skin, E Ganjee and Co ; 27 bales goatskin, S Mooloobhoy and Co ; 81 bales goat skin, &c, W & A Graham and Co ; 8 bales skin, &c, P N Abdool Kadir ; 11 bales skin, &c, Mr J Joomabhoy and Co ; 1 bale deer skin and 7 bales goatskin, C Rujabally ; 31 bales skin, C Jooma and Co ; 17 bales skin, &c, H M Abba ; 100 cwts gum, A Hassum ; 3 cases nutmegs, 6 cwts fishmaws. and 1 case tortoise shells, M Laljee ; 50 cases Indian condiments and 2 casks chutney, Owen and Okell ; 25 bales skin, H S N Jan Mamed ; 207½ cwts gum, N Mowjee ; 35 cwts gum, H S Muntry ; 93 cwts gum H S Durwesh ; 11 bales skin, Mr Shapoorjee and Co ; 125 cwts gum, Tod Durant and Co ; 40 cwts gum, H Khukoo ; 50 cwts gum, S Nurpal ; 178 cwts gum, P Kissondas ; 14 cwts nutmegs, N Jetha ; 9 cases nutmegs, &c, B. Sajeen ; 40 cwts gum, A Mowjee ; 19 bales skin, Ewart Latham and Co ; 12 bales hides, Pestonjee Eduljee ; 24 cases bristles, Glade and Co ; 50 cwts gum, V Madhowjee ; 32 cwts gum, J Primjee ; 75 cwts gum, D Khimjee ; 85 cwts olibanum, N Dossa.

For Hull.

Douro s—3,642 cwts myrabollams, H Goculdass ; 10,000 cwts wheat, John Fachri ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co ; 150 cwts myrabollams, H Dossa.

For Antwerp.

Idar s—4,002 cwts linseed, Beyts, Craig and Co ; 100 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Endeavour s—4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co.

For Venice.

Clyde s—55 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

For Hongkong.

Oriental s—150 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 50 cases curry powder, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co ; 120 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 20 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 101 bales twist, E. Noordin and Co ; 625 cwts onions, R Megjee ; 125 cwts onions, S Jethabhoy ; 150 bales twist, Thos G Hill and Co.

Lombardy s—225 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co ; 200 bales twist, E Noordin and Co ; 1,000 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 28 bales twist and 100 bales cotton, H Adum Esmall and Co ; 375 cwts onions, The Onion and Co ; 41 bales twist, A C Esmalljee ; 221 cwts sharkfins, C Ebram ; 400 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

Medusa s—302 bales cotton, K Hotilul ; 75 bales twist, John Fleming and Co ; 100 bales twist, C Ebram, 200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

For Shanghai.

Oriental s—435 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 649 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 25 bales twist, N I Sassoon ; 80 bales twist, Thos G Hill and Co ; 74 bales twist, K Nixon and Co ; 325 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 45 bales twist, S Motilal ; 50 bales twist, Jamshedjee Brothers and Co ; 12 bales twist, The Venishunker Luxmishunker and Co ; 133 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 175 bales twist, E J Abraham ; 150 bales twist, N J Abraham ; 125 bales twist, E Noordin and Co ; 25 bales twist, Khataw M S and W Co ; 250 bales twist, C Ebram ; 550 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 25 bales twist, The Bombay United S and W Co ; 275 bales twist and 5 chests opium, C Bamonjee and Co ; 127 chests opium, The P and O Co.

For Kobe.

Lombardy s—350 bales cotton, R N Bharucha ; 510 bales cotton, N M Dadachanjee ; 575 bales twist, John Campbell and Co. ; 275 bales twist, Thos G Hill and Co. ; 325 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co. ; 150 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

For Yokohama.

Lombardy s—450 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Her Majesty's steamer Sphinx left the Government Dock yesterday.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Chupra, 1,432 tons, Captain J Anderson, cleared yesterday for Galle in ballast.

The steam-ship Endeavour, 1,761 tons, Captain C Smith, will sail to-day for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Stella, 1,528 tons, Captain R Partridge, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport with a cargo of railway materials. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The steam-ship Trifels, 1,816 tons, Captain A Schwarz, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Hamburg (5th June), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Glade and Co.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J C Tice, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Major P Buckle, Mr. C R Volker, Mrs Tapidass Bhojilal, and 22 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—July 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Douro	1569	Marshall	B	Finlay Muir & Co.
" Endeavour	1762	Smith	K	W&A Graham &Co
" Imaun	2707	Poland	M	E Bates & Co
" Kangra	1492	Ingram	O	B I S N Co
" Suez	1397		P	J Mackintosh & Co
" Trifels	1816	Schwarz	Q	Glade & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Oriental	...	Stewart	1	P & O S N Co
" Lombardy	2723	Langbourn	3	P & O S N Co.
" Clyde	2198	Parfitt	4	P & O S N Co
" Chupra	1432	Anderson	5	B I S N Co
" Medusa	..	....	8	A H Lloyds & Co
" Cuba	..	....	12	K Nixon & Co.
" W. Hall	2690	Buck	13	E Bates & Co.
" Purulia	993	Houstoun	20 tons Crane	B I S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From
14	Trifels (s)	Schwarz	Hamburg, June 5.
15	Stella (s)	Partridge	Newport, June 14.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
15	Busheer (s)	Rothwell	Marmugoa, &c.
	Calder (s)	Fairweather	Persian Gulf.
	Britannia (s)	Brown	Liverpool, &c.
	Suez (s)	Yull	Marseilles.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Oriental, for China, &c.
" Lombardy, for China, &c.
" Clyde, for London, &c.
" Kistna, for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Karagola, Tice, for Karachi.
" Chupra, Anderson, for Galle.
" Endeavour, Smith, for Dunkirk.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.—July 14.

Berger, Lieut, Bo, Marine Battn, on station leave, to Poona.

Cleveland, Surgeon, Bo, Marine Battn, on leave, to Raipur.

Douglas, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd Gloster, on duty, to Deolali.

Crewe, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd Gloster, on leave, to Deolali.

July 15.

Shewen, Lt, Bo, 4th Infty, H C, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R. CORPS.

Bombay, 16th July, 1890.

1. Major H. A. Acworth is posted to "E" Company.

Bombay Light Horse.

2. All recruits are especially requested to attend the Cavalry sword exercise classes at 5-30 p.m. at the Town Hall on Friday.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY G. W. ROUGHTON, Commanding, Bo. Vol. Artillery.

Bombay, 16th July, 1890.

1. The following drills will take place this week at Head Quarters :—

To-day, Wednesday, at 9 p.m.—Gun drill.

Friday, 18th, at 6-30 p.m.—Instructions.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Captain, Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 12.)

Survey of India.

Lieut-Col M W Rogers, R E, Depy Supt, 2nd grade, and Assist Surveyor-Genl, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-six days.

The following temporary promotion is made, with effect from the 6th June, 1890, vice Mr H E T Keelan, Surveyor, 1st grade, on leave.

Mr. S. O. Madras, Assist Surveyor, 1st grade, to officiate as Surveyor, 4th grade.

Major J R Hobday, SC., Offg Depy Supt, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Survey of India Department.—Revenue Branch.

Mr J McHatton, Surveyor, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr P V Luke, CIE, Director, Telegraph Dept, is allowed furlough for seventeen months.

Director-General of Railways.

Lieut T B Moore, RE, Assistant Engr, 2nd grade, passed the Professional Examination and Colloquial Examination in Hindustani.

Mr W A Lesmond, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Frontier Railway Survey to the North Western Railways.

Mr R Tickner, Assist Locomotive Supt, reverted from class II, temporary rank, to class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the date on which Mr G E Jones, District Locomotive Superintendent, returned from forlough.

DAILY IMPORTS.—July 15.

From Glasgow.

Britannia s—200 cases whisky, D. Cowasjee ; 10 packages clocks, S Liladhur.

From London.

Kangra s—101 cases oldtom, D Dadabhoy ; 100 cases oldtom, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 150 cases gin, Walter Nutter and Co ; 277 cases paints, &c., T F Bengalee ; 100 drums linseed oil and 211 cases paint, &c., E E Kurwa.

Rome s—55 cases provision and medicine, Sodder and Co.

Sutlej s—100 drums linseed oil, V Soares.

From Trieste.

Amphitrite s—5 bales printing papers, Volkart Brothers ; 10 bales printing papers, K Abdoolhoosein.

From Antwerp.

Kangra s—50 cases brandy, H Aderjee ; 50 cases candles, S Lilladhur ; 25 cases playing cards, M Hajee Gunee ; 100 bales candles, H H Ahmed.

From Hull.

Douro s—50 cases matches, A M Hassonally ; 50 cases matches, E Allybhoy ; 50 cases matches, E Dawoodbhoy ; 50 cases matches, S A S Dawood.

German birds are as odd as English ones in their housekeeping arrangements. At the goods station of Jessen a little wagtail has this year built her nest, choosing a chest in a goods waggon. The bird deposited four eggs, and remained firmly fixed in her lager till she had hatched her young. The waggon made from six to eight journeys a day ; but the bird was in no way incommoded, and remained in full possession of her nest through all the bustle of the service. When a stoppage was made at the end of the journey, she quietly fed her young.

Floriline !—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 15TH OF JULY, 1890.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st November to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·555	S E	1	93·0	79·1	91	2·60	4·38	—5·49
Agra	29·575	S	4	93·0	77·4	100	0·33	8·46	—0·69
Cawnpore	29·604	E	6	92·0	80·1	83	...	14·59	..
Allahabad	29·601	E N E	6	92·4	80·6	90	..	22·17	+12·16
Jhansi	29·530	S S E	3	90·9	80·1	91	..	24·71	+13·30
Jacobabad	29·499	E	4	108·4	85·1	72	..	1·50	+1·13
Kurrachee	29·570	W S W	18	93·7	80·7	79	..	2·91	+1·39
Ajmere	29·578	W	5	90·7	80·1	87	0·07	5·17	—1·89
Deesa	29·602	S S W	10	93·3	77·7	75	...	6·01	+0·08
Rajkote	29·643	W	15	92·4	77·6	85	..	3·83	—9·17
Neemuch	29·703	W S W	11	86·8	74·6	91	0·54	8·63	+0·48
Indore	29·641	W	5	80·6	73·0	92	0·08	10·14	—1·73
Saugor	29·559	S W	7	85·3	71·6	96	0·48	..	...
Jubbulpur	29·613	S S E	4	83·9	74·6	95	0·10	15·38	—3·60
Hoshangabad	29·614	S W	5	76·8	74·2	98	1·90	13·01	—4·23
Khandwa	29·6 6	W	10	81·2	75·3	98	0·59	7·05	—4·28
Raipur	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	...
Nagpoor	29·656	W S W	13	85·2	71·1	96	1·96	18·98	+0·09
Amraoti	29·688	W	13	85·3	73·8	94	2·97	15·91	+2·09
Akola	29·711	N W	15	87·0	70·2	98	4·21	13·80	+1·74
Surat	29·701	N N W	L	86·0	73·0	95	0·20	38·96	+22·19
Malegaon	29·719	W S W	15	86·4	73·6	73	...	6·22	—2·10
Bombay	29·739	W S W	20	84·9	76·4	86	0·12	30·74	—7·96
Poona	29·763	W	17	85·0	70·4	84	..	5·44	—2·51
Sholapore	29·747	W S W	14	86·2	73·0	68	...	4·86	—2·94
Rutnagiri	29·779	W	12	82·9	78·4	81	0·02	54·06	+2·42
Belgaum	29·816	W S W	5	74·3	65·8	94	0·07	16·60	+0·55
Goa	29·813	..	...	84·0	75·5	95	0·63	34·72	...
Karwar	29·849	S W	3	82·2	70·8	95	3·27	51·06	—9·56
Mangalore	29·897	Calm	2	77·3	71·9	93	2·49	35·85	—23·24
Calicut	29·912	N W	5	81·8	73·5	90	0·04	35·38	—14·97
Cochin	29·914	Calm	M	80·3	72·6	86	0·11	24·77	—17·17
Bangalore	29·880	S W	7	85·7	64·4	79	..	3·40	—1·62
Secunderabad	29·751	W	9	79·7	71·3	79	0·01	10·58	+2·31
Masulipatam	29·763	W	3	89·6	75·0	80	0·13	5·57	—2·85
Bellary	29·820	W	10	94·0	71.9	76	0·57	1·51	—0·93
Cuddapah	29·803	W N W	..	96·1	77·9	67	..	4·35	—0·60
Madras	29·806	W	11	91·2	77·1	68	0·08	4·16	—0·15
Coimbatore	29·845	S	8	82·9	69·8	62	..	0·42	—1·85
Trichinopoly	29·828	W N W	9	100·1	76·8	60	..	4·66	+2·42
Negapatam	29·817	W S W	4	92·0	76·2	70	..	3·01	+0·45
Colombo, (14th)	29·924	W S W	9	85·5	78·5	71	..	1·94	—9·93

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L= Light, M=Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

Summary.

The barometric changes during the past 24 hours have been generally small and irregular throughout the whole Indian region. The general distribution of pressure remains much the same as yesterday. The baric gradients are moderately steep over nearly the whole country and the isobars still indicate the existence of a small depression in the neighbourhood of Jhansi. The barometer reads below the normal average at some few stations in the Central Provinces, Rajputana, and also at Delhi and Jhansi, and above it elsewhere. Winds are cyclonic in Sind and the North-West Provinces and are south-westerly to north-westerly in all the remaining districts. The wind velocities of the past 24 hours have been above the average at Akola, Amraoti, Malegaon, Bombay, Sholapur and Madras, and this morning's observations show that the wind velocity was 22 miles per hour at Ajmere, 16 at Bombay, 14 at Secunderabad, Malegaon, Akola, Amraoti and Neemuch. The maximum temperature is 3° to 4° above the mean of the season at Bellary, Bangalore, Poona, Rajkot and Karachi, and 10° below it at Hoshangabad, while the rises or falls elsewhere are as a rule small. The highest maximum reading was 108° at Jacobabad. The night temperature variations continue to be small in most districts except in Rajputana, where it is 4° in excess of the mean average. The lowest temperature registered last night was 64° at Bangalore. Humidity has risen moderately at Bellary, Cuddapah, Masulipatam, Karwar, Surat, Malegaon, Akola, Neemuch, Jacobabad, Delhi and Agra, and the skies are cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country. Heavy rain has fallen at Akola (4·21"), Karwar (3.27"), Amraoti (2·97"), Delhi (2·60"), Mangalore (2·49"), Nagpur (1·96") and Hoshangabad (1·90") and light to moderate showers are reported from Madras, Bellary, Masulipatam, Secunderabad, Calicut, Cochin, Goa, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Bombay, Surat, Saugor, Indore, Neemuch, Ajmere, Agra, Jubulpore and Khandwa. The monsoon gradient all along the West Coast is nearly normal : hence conditions appear to be generally favourable for more rain in the Bombay Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, in Berar and the Central Provin ces. As a barometric depression exists in the North-West Provinces, more or less rain is likely to fall there. In Gujarat, Central India, Rajputana, and at the more northerly stations in the Madras Presidency, light local showers may generally be expected. The Mail Steamer "Oriental," which arrived in harbour on the 12th, reports as follows :—"From the Gulf of Aden to lat. 14° 37' N., long. 53° 33' E., at noon on the 9th, light to fresh south-easterly to southerly winds and fine ; thence to lat. 16° 4' N., long 59° 43' E., at noon on the 10th, moderate to fresh monsoon, high S. W. sea and fine ; to arrival, fresh to moderate monsoon, cloudy to overcast sky, and high moderating sea."

G. M. ROBINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 14th July, 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·683
Temperature of the Air	81·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·4
Dew Point	75·9
Relative humidity of Air	·831
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	7·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·9
General Directions of Wind*	W, WSW, W, WSW, W, WNW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	488
Fall of Rain	0·08
Total fall during month	6·09
" " year	30·71
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 15th July	0·09

* From midnight to midnight.

In view of the approaching marriage of the Archduchess Valerie, says a Vienna correspondent, presents were pouring in from all quarters. The Empress postponed her projected journey to Gastein, and the Mayor and a deputation came to present the gift offered by the City of Vienna to the bride and bridegroom. It is a large casket surmounted by a silver statuette bearing the arms of the city. The casket contains sixteen water-colour paintings by the most renowned masters. The paintings include views of the Burg Platz and St. Stephen's Cathedral, scenes from the Prater, and interiors from the Castle of Lainz, where the bride is now staying. The Archduchess received the magnificent gift in her own graceful manner, and was delighted with the paintings. Another present, this time from the Archduchess Blanca, the eldest daughter of Don Carlos and the bridegroom's sister-in-law, is in such excellent taste that it deserves description. It is a screen in the ornate French style, the three panels being of unequal height. Herr Rommlosy, who is the most skilful floral painter in Vienna, has decorated it, and his graceful work provides floral frames to three charming landscapes. In the first of these the Lake of Gmunden is seen with its background of mountains, and in the foreground the little church where the Archduke was christened. The next is a mountain scene with a portrait of the Archduke, who has just killed his first deer, and the last a view of Ischl, where the young pair met, and are to be married. The screen also bears eight portraits of the Archduke, from his infancy upward, to the last, where he appears as a lieutenant of Dragoons. The flowers, which frame each portrait,—violets, daisies, narcissi, forget-me-nots, and edelweiss—are most fresh and delightful.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND SURPLUS STORES at the Bombay Tramway Company's Stables at Colaba.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, a quantity of old and surplus stores, consisting of glass windows, ladders, curry combs and brushes, old leather and harness, scrap bar iron, cast-iron railings, cast and wrought-iron scrap, old rails, horse shoes, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS.

On SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Shaik Mahomed bin Alli Ebrahim and on account and risk of Tullockchund Bhaichand.
1 bag budia pearls.
2 bags do. do (red).
1 bag do. do (white).
1 bag jeewan.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.
The owner going home—
1 strong C. B. pony and cart with hood.
The property of other gentlemen—
1 handsome strong-built single-seated office brougham.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 powerful bay Arab, quiet to ride and drive.
1 very handsome high caste grey Arab horse, very fast, good actions, 14-3 goes in single and double harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD, PAREL.

On FRIDAY, the 25th inst, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Transferee of the mortgage and on account and risk of the estate of the late Anand Daya, and with the consent of the executors and executrix of the will of the late Anand Daya the following :—

LOT. NO. 1 AT 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the north-side of Elphinstone Road, Parel, without the Fort of Bombay, near B. B. and C. I. Railway Level Crossing Gate, in the subdistrict of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 1350 sqr. yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the ground of Jose Feliz Fereira, on the west by the property of Jose Francis Rodrigues, on the north by the ground of Domingos Manuel Valles, and on the south by the Elphinstone Road.

LOT No. 2 AT 4-30 P. M.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situtated on the north-side of the Elphinstone Road, in the subdistrict of Mandvie, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 45 and 206, and new No. 11925 and survey No. 1916, containing 502¼ square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Manekji Edulji, on the west by the property of Revd. Braz Fernandes, on the north by the property of Girgol Fernandes, and on the south partly by the ground of Revd Braz Fernandes, and partly by the ground of Anund Dya, and the said ground was formerly in the possession of Domingo Feliciano Valles, Manuel Pascoal Valles, and Mathias Antonio Valles, and is now in the possession of the Vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 16th July, 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF PROVISION.

TO-MORW, THURSDAY, the 17th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public Auction at their Rooms on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Esoofolly Sumsoodin and Co. the undermentioned 51 cases of Provisions, viz :—
331-6681-83—3 cases pate foie gras truffle.
1- 7—7 ,, green peas yellow ornamented.
36-43-8 ,, green peas white label.
76- 80—5 ,, asparagus.
101-2—2 ,, mixed vegetables.
111-12—2 ,, haricot verts.
8-14—7 ,, green peas yellow ornamented.
44-51—8 ,, green peas white label
81-85—5 ,, asparagus.
103-104—2 ,, mixed vegetables.
113-14—2 ,, haricot nuts.

SALE OF DAMAGED GROUNDNUTS.

On SATURDAY next, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at P Shed, Prince's Dock, on account of the concerned—

A quantity of groundnuts in bags, landed in a damaged state, ex s.s. Suez, from Pondicherry, in lots to suit purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY next, the 19th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Girgaum, next to Mr. Jaffer Suleman's Bazaar, the valuable and handsome French Polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware, crockery, table and hanging lamps, carpets, table ornaments, fancy flower vases, Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machines, &c., the property of Mr. CURSETJEE RUSTOMJEE SETNA.

The property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE PAREL ROAD AT CHINCHPOOGLY.

ON SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Nundram Meghraj and Girdhardas Rungoomull, and on account and at the risk of Joshi Bhimjee Harriram, the undermentioned valuable landed property, *viz* :—

All that piece of fazundari land, together with the buildings, dwelling-houses, chawls and other erections standing thereon, and the two several rights of way in the indenture of mortgage, dated 21st day of December, 1888, and made between Bhimjee Harriram of the one part and Nundram Meghraj and Girdhardas Rungoomull of the other part, more particularly mentioned, situate at Chinchpoogly, on the west side of Parel Road, in the subdistrict formerly of Mazagon, but now of Bombay, in the island of Bombay, admeasuring about 139 feet in length from east to west, and 68 feet in breadth from south to north on the Musjid (meaning the north) side, and 76 feet towards the Government drain side, and containing about 3576 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, which said piece of land is described in an under-lease relating thereto, dated the 25th June, 1888, and bounded on the east partly by the property of Khoja Aboo Bhaker, and partly by the property of Poonja Ludha, but which appears from the plan annexed to the said under-lease to be bound partly by property of Moulvi Khorudin and partly by Municipal ground, and which said property is bounded on or towards the west by the water drain, on or towards the north by a piece of vacant ground, now or formerly belonging to John Joseph Pereira, and on or towards the south by the property of Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia, and which said piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 767, and was formerly in the occupation of the said John Joseph Pereira, and afterwards of the said Nusserwanjee Wadia, but is now in that of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may to made to Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, attorneys to the mortgagees, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 16th July, 1890.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 15.

AN advance of ⅜d. per oz. on last Friday's quotation for Bar Silver, making the price 49½d. per oz., was established in London yesterday on the strength of the American Silver Bill having passed the House of Representatives ; and a telegram to hand to-day announces that President Harrison has approved the Bill. Rupee Securities came 1¼ per cent. higher this morning, in each denomination, at £80¼ for Fours, and £81⅝ for 4½ per cents. The market rates of discount were unchanged in London yesterday ; but Consols were ¼ per cent. higher, at 96⅞d. Indian Sterling Loan was also up ¼ per cent. at 107. The Indian Council allotted 5½ lakhs of extra Bills on Calcutta, at 1s. 6 11-16 to ¾d., the higher rate showing an advance of 5-32d. on that of the extra sale to Bombay on Friday, and 5-16d. on last Wednesday's regular allotment rate. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 6¼d.

The Linseed Market was quiet at last week's rates of 43s. 6d. per quarter for Bombay Seed on the spot, and 43s. 3d. to arrive, ex-quay. Wheat was steady at an advance of ½d. per cental in No. 1 Soft White and Soft Red, on the spot, in Liverpool, at 7s. 2½d. and 7s. 1½d. per cental, respectively, ex-quay ; Spot Delhi being unaltered in value at 6s. 11½d. per cental, ex-quay.

Cotton in Liverpool closed firm last evening, both generally and for Surats, the total Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 1,500 East Indian. The price of spot Mid.-American remained at 6½d. ; and Surats were unchanged in value ; but American Arrivals were 1-16d. higher for all deliveries to the end of September, at 6 31-32d., and 3-32d. thereafter at 5 55-64d. for October-November, and 5 53-64d. to the end of the year. The day's Imports were 7,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady.

In New York, 12 cents remained the price of ready Mid.-Uplands ; but futures for September were 11 points higher, at 10·95 cents, while for August they were 13 points higher, at 11·85 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales.

Our local Cotton market has been dull to-day, and business trifling, the few sales reported summing up only 300 bales of Julgaum, at Rs. 177 ; and Dharwar, at Rs. 183 per candy. Prices are quoted as before, but are somewhat nominal in the absence of transactions to test them.

WHEAT.—In presence of the further advance in Exchange and consequent cessation of demand from shippers, dealers have lowered their pretensions, and we report a decline of one anna per cwt. allround, the market closing steady, however, at the reduced quotations, say :—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-7-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 ,,	,, 4-6-0	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi..........	,, 4-5-0	,,
Red Delhi....................	,, 4-1-0	,,
Hard Yellow	,, 4-1-0	,,
Red Ahmedabad	,, 4-3-0	,,
Hard Red	,, 3-12-6	,,

SEEDS are dull, scarcely any fresh business having transpired to-day, and prices in this market also have been put down to the extent of one anna per cwt. We now quote :—

Linseed	Rs. 6-5-0 to Rs. 6-8-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat..	,, 7-4-0	,,
Do. do. Cawnpore.	,, 7-0-0	,,
Do. Red do.	,, 6-4-0 to Rs. 6-8-0	
Gingelly, White..............	,, 41-0-0	per candy.
Do. Mixed..................	,, 39-8-0	,,

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,326	bales.
Wheat	35,539	cwt.
Linseed....................................	3,372	,,
Groundnuts..............................	1,302	,,
Castor Seed..............................	2,123	,,

FREIGHTS are steady, but with hardly any business doing to test the market. The Yorkshire (s) has been berthed for Genoa via Kurrachee for late July to early August loading, at 17s. per ton for Cotton, and 16s. to 16s. 6d. for other cargo.

EXCHANGE has been very firm all day, not to say excited, under the influence of the news concerning the governing metal, and a considerable rise in rates has been established. Bank Demand has been offered forward at 1s. 7d. for August delivery, and the same rate for Telegraphic was available for December-January transfer ; but with few buyers, though some business passed on the former line, and a fair amount of ready Demand was placed in the afternoon at 1s. 7d. from one direction. A few three months' sight Credits were sold in the earlier part of the day, at 1s. 7 3-16d. ; but Merchants' Bills have been extremely scarce. We quote closing rates at :—

Banks Bills on Demand	1s. 6 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 15-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 7 3-32d.	,,
Credits ,,	...1s. 7¼d.	,,
Francs ,,	...2·00¼	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER, under the same influence has further advaneed ⅛ per cent., Fours for cash having been done at 103, which was the closing price ; while for the next two accounts 102 15-16 for the present month and 102⅞ for August, with buyers on both lines, have been the ruling rates. 104½, nominal, is still quoted for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—The improved feeling with regard to Cotton Mill scrip which we noticed yesterday has continued to prevail to-day, and we note an advance of Rs. 25 per share in Central India, and Coorla ; of Rs. 15 in Hindustan, and Khandeish ; of Rs. 10 in Bombay United, and Swadeshi ; of Rs. 5 each in Alliance, Colaba Land and Mill, Framji Petit, and Queen ; of Rs. 7½ in Maneckji Petit ; and of Rs. 4 in Anglo-Indian at our quotations. Bombay Cotton Press shares are Rs. 7½ higher, at Rs. 165. The general market is quiet but steady at previous rates.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Good Dhollera..........................	4⅝d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7d.
8¼ ,, ,, ...	6s. 10d.
40s Mule Twist	9¾d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 6¼d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account.	96⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes....	91¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80¼
4½ per cent. ,, ...	81⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
Bar Silver..................................	49½d. per oz.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JULY 15.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, interrupted. Via Amoor, interrupted.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

Cable Suakim-Perim interrupted.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartonou (Porto Novo), on the west coast of Africa, are prohibited.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Communication with Australia cut off by failure of all cables between Banjoewanjee and Australia. Messages for Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania, can only be accepted on the understanding that they will be sent over the interrupted section by steamer.

Cable Halifax-Bermuda opened for traffic.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, JULY 14.

10 p.m.	78·4

TUESDAY NIGHT, JULY 15.

6 a.m.	79·1
10 a.m.	81·3
2 p.m.	77·5
4 p.m.	75·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GEORGE—July 15, at Bombay, the wife of H. George, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BISCOE—July 7, at Quetta, the wife of C L Biscoe, of a daughter.

LAWRENCE—July 7, at Simla, the wife of Colonel W A Lawrence, 17th Bengal Cavalry, of a son.

LUSCOMBE—July 11, at Allahabad, the wife of T P Luscombe, Merchant, of a son.

DEATH.

GODFREY—June 13, at 4, Bina Gardens, S Kensington, Colonel George Godfrey, 28th Regiment, M I, aged 49 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1890.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has lost no time in giving his approval to the Silver Bill. The Bill, as passed successively by the Senate and the House of Representatives on the basis of a monthly purchase of four-and-a-half million ounces of silver, was sanctioned on Monday, and will come into operation, we believe, in ten days. It has taken a long time to bring the bargaining in Congress to an end, but from the first it had been confidently expected that however legislation might be delayed by the tactics of the Silver Party—tactics resorted to with the object of making the best present bargain that they could—they were not likely by driving too hard a bargain to throw away the chances of a Silver Bill in this Congress. The Silver Party talk of carrying a Free Coinage Bill in the next Congress. To do this they must educate public opinion, get free coinage adopted in the Republican party conventions, and make it a "plank" in the Republican platform for the next Presidential Election. Meanwhile, the party have been content to make sacrifices in order to escape the Presidential veto. By an amendment introduced into the McKinley Bill in the Senate three weeks ago, and which provided for free coinage when the ratio of sixteen to one between silver and gold had been reached, they had tested the President's resisting capacity ; and Mr. Harrison seems to have satisfied them that neither in that guise nor in any other would he sanction a principle against which he had set himself from the first Short of securing a legislative enactment of free coinage, however, the Silver Party have satisfied all their reasonable expectations. The substitution of ounces for dollars in the quantity of silver to be purchased by the Treasury will give a substantial advantage to holders of silver, which will be felt at once, and which will increase in ratio with the increase in the price of silver which the enhanced demand for the metal will create. The silver interest gain also through the withdrawal from the Secretary to the Treasury of the option of redeeming silver certificates in coin or bullion. Redemption in bullion would have facilitated a return upon the market of the silver against which certificates had been issued, and it is easy to see why the Silver Party drew such a marked distinction between redemption in bullion and redemption in money. They have fought hard to make the Bill a reality ; and though hard things have been said about them they have after all been aiming only at restoring the *status quo ante* which was so rudely, and as they and their friends say, fraudulently disturbed when in 1873 silver was surreptitiously demonetized by a currency laws consolidating Act.

The suggestion that the cupidity of the American silver interest is at the bottom of the agitation that has resulted in the new Act must take its place with the equally confident suggestion of the monometallists at home that all legislation for the rehabilitation of silver is folly and quackery. It is not likely that a solid Republican majority has supported this Bill for reasons of private interest. It has been incontestably proved that the United States need a more abundant currency than has yet been given them. A nation increasing at the rate of nearly a million and a half a year, as the United States have done since 1880, can no more dispense with large and constant additions to its currency than it can with additions to its food supplies. To that extent at all events the enlargement of the American currency is legitimate, and dispassionate American writers say that it is necessary. As to the capacity of the nation to absorb the additional coinage that from next month will be turned out from the American mints, it will come after all to less than half a dollar per head of the population per annum—an addition scarcely serious enough to warrant the suggestions of the *Times* that the Americans have gone mad over this question, and in their madness are in danger of disturbing the currency harmonies of the universe. There should be little need to point out that we in India need not follow the lead which financial writers at home, who are slow to get out of the old currency and economic ruts, have tried to give us. Already the facts have begun to tell against the preachers of the old *laissez faire* currency doctrine. Those who used to ring the changes on the old dogma that legislation could do nothing to bring silver and gold nearer together in price have now to explain how it comes about that the mere prospect of legislation has for the last two months kept the rupee at an average of twopence higher than the rates this time last year. If the mere probability of the action of one Government would do thus much for silver, who will now support the orthodox monometallist belief that all the Governments of Europe in combination could not establish a ratio between the precious metals ? The Americans, however, are charged with doing a thing hurtful for themselves, and hurtful indirectly to India in passing this Bill. The argument is that as the supply of coinage in the States is increased prices will go up ; that an illusive prosperity will follow, under the influence of which production will be unnaturally increased, and that then a disastrous reaction will come. The answer is that it would have been easy to believe all this if under a precisely opposite state of things—that is to say, with low prices and a restricted currency—production had been curtailed, demand had thus been stimulated, and prosperity had in the end been brought about by the operation of the usual economic causes. But this has not been the case, and consequently there is no ground for the belief that the Americans are committing commercial suicide by making larger provision for their currency requirements. As to Indian interests in the question, there are so few people at home who take anything but a selfish view of the whole matter that home opinion upon it loses its value long before it reaches India. In this country it presents itself in two aspects, the financial and the commercial. To the Government of India it is an unqualified advantage to have a high exchange. With a rate, estimated in the Budget last March at a little over one and fourpence half-penny, steadily rising until on the 16th of July Lord Cross will be able to sell Council Bills at not less than one and sevenpence, there is the promise of a "betterment" of the Budget by at least two crores before the end of the year. We cannot despise a public advantage of that importance, any more than we can despise the private advantage which every European who has "home charges" will derive from the rehabilitation of the rupee.

On the commercial side of the question the advantage is not so immediately obvious. A sudden rise of a farthing in exchange yesterday, though it was quite warranted by the news from America, had the inevitable result of checking export business. The same thing has happened more than once during the progress of silver legislation at Washington, though of late the local market had learnt to take things very quietly, and in the later stages of the last Bill there was a noticeable absence of excitement. But the difference between the new state of things and the old will be that whether it be at one and seven pence or at one and eight pence, something like finality will be reached, and the fluctuations which have much more to do with checking business than high rates or low rates—so long as they are reasonably constant—will be at an end. Under certain conditions India can do as good an export trade with the rupee at one and sevenpence as she can with it at one and fourpence. Such conditions would exist when the same causes which had operated to send up the rupee, in which our exports are paid for here, operated also to send up the prices in Europe of the commodities against which Indian exports compete. And since the world is not, in trade and currency matters, laid out in water-tight compartments, the same causes which operate in Bombay will operate in Chicago and New Orleans, in Liverpool and in Manchester. If the inflationist theory which the opponents of this legislation have made so much of is correct, there will almost at once be an increase of prices in the United States. Cotton and wheat will be amongst the first commodities to be influenced, and gold prices in Liverpool will rise. There may be little warrant at present for the assumption that the rise will be necessarily equivalent to the reduced rupee value of Indian produce if calculated at recent sterling rates. But on the other hand there is even less warrant for assuming that the sterling rates are invariable, and that the variation must be only in the relation of the rupee to the sovereign. It is, in short, not by the ratio between the rupee and the sovereign, but by the ratio between the sovereign and the products in the supply of which India competes in the European market, that the dimensions of our export trade will be determined, and it is, therefore, of secondary importance whether that trade be on the basis of a one and eightpenny or of a one and fourpenny rupee. The check which the export trade will undergo for a short time is an inevitable result of legislation such as that the completion of which was announced from Washington yesterday. But it should be as transient as it was inevitable, and in the long run we may hope that the commercial results of a state of things which at all events promises stability will be as satisfactory as those which are purely financial.

THE news from the Soudan is interesting, for it brings us in nearer view than any previous occurrences in that region have done of a Pretender who, though not a new comer upon the scene, has until now kept himself out of range. When it was announced that the Djallins had risen against the Mahdi, and that the Baggaras had gone to his aid, there was nothing to indicate that anything more serious than a tribal rising in Kordovan had occurred. A later telegram, however, shows that the rising of the Djallins covered a much more serious movement against the Mahdi than any that a local tribe alone could create. The one man in the world who will be least surprised at what has happened will be Cardinal Lavigerie, whose recent communication to the Brussels Anti-Slavery Conference upon the Senoussi movement prepared us for a demonstration by this leader before long. El Senoussi has bided his time, and has appeared on the scene at a time when the Mahdists, after repeated unavailing attacks upon the Egyptian frontier, are weakened, and, as the action of the Djallins shows, divided. Apparently there has been careful preparation for this attack. It was known to Cardinal Lavigerie—as good an authority as there is in all that relates to North Africa—that the Senoussi influence extended beyond the two Niles to the Abyssinian Province of Tigre, so that it is not astonishing to find that the Djallins, near neighbours of the Mahdi in his capital of El Obeid though they were, had been duly prepared for revolt by El Senoussi's emissaries. Thus the two fanatical forces which have for so long held sway over large regions of the northern half of Africa have been brought for the first time into contact, and at the first impact, the Mahdi's power has been shattered. It remains to be seen how much farther El Senoussi will aim at extending his authority. The organized forces at his disposal are said to number thirty thousand infantry, with two thousand cavalry. His strength is chiefly in the countries south of Tunis and Tripoli, but his followers are to be found as far afield as in Senegal and near the Gold Coast on one side, and Abyssinia on the other. It is a movement that evidently has to be reckoned with, and as it is the boast of the Senoussi faction that they will not lay down their arms until every European in North Africa has been driven into the sea, we must be prepared for a movement upon the Egyptian frontier when El Senoussi has consolidated his position in Kordofan. Destiny brings its revenges, for it was in Kordofan that the defeated Mahdi's predecessor broke up the army of Hicks Pasha.

FROM time to time we have called attention to the efforts that are being made in England under the National Association for the employment of Reserve Soldiers, to procure work for men of good character who have left the army or gone into the Reserve at the conclusion of their term of service. Many officers in British regiments in India have shown an active interest in the work of the Association, and time-expired men, on leaving India, are often supplied by their commanding officers with recommendations to the local representatives of the Association. It will be interesting to British officers in India to learn that the Association continues to do useful work. During the five years that it has been in existence twenty-three branch agencies have been established at various district depots, three of them, those at Dover, Cork, and Limerick, having been established only last year. In London over five hundred men were provided with employment during the year, the total for the United Kingdom being no fewer than 1,890, while in five years over five thousand men were placed. The report give details of the employment found for these men last year. The largest number, 292, took service as "labourers." Then came 285 "servants, grooms, and coachmen," followed by 237 "porters and messengers." One thing that strikes us in looking down the list is the apparent indifference which is shown in the Government departments to the claims of the retired soldier. Unless the 237 porters' and messengers' places which have been found for the protegés of the Association include places in Government offices the only Government service which was found for men of this class last year was in five appointments in the Customs and thirteen in the Post Offices. This is not as cordial a co-operation with the work of the Association as its essentially patriotic character demands. Government should be the first to offer such employment as is available for those who have served it, and, if reserve soldiers, are expected to serve it again. The Inspector-General of Recruiting has not concealed his opinion that "the sphere of action of the Association is necessarily very limited so long as the right hand of Government is withheld." Nevertheless, enough has been done by the Association to assure the soldier at the end of his period of active service, that he has good hope of an entrance upon the civil career being made for him.

WE learn that Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee, G.G.M.C., is a candidate for the seat in the Municipal Corporation for the Byculla ward vacated by Major Selby.

THE number of emigrants despatched from Calcutta to the Colonies during May was 1,470, of whom 572 went to Fiji, 336 to Natal, and 562 to Mauritius.

OWING to the camp of exercise probably taking place from the middle of November to the middle of December, between Attock and Nowshera, the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition will open at Rawal Pindi on January 15th, and not on December the 11th, as fixed before.

THE appeal of the Sikhs to the Sikh Chiefs of the Punjab for subscriptions to the Khalsa College movement, is now under consideration in Pattiala, Nabha and other states ; and on the generosity of the response, largely depends the success of this notional Sikh movement. They are sure to support the institution.

M. THEODORE DE LAJARTE, whose sudden death from congestion of the brain is announced from Paris, some years ago composed several melodious operettas for the Théâtre Lyrique and the Opéra Comique. But his name was known chiefly as a critic and as librarian, at the Paris Opera, of the musical treasures in which he compiled a useful catalogue.

IN a letter of recent date, Mr. George Kennan writes :—"I have just learned that my articles in *The Century* have been translated into Bulgarian and published at Rustchuk. They are now out in German, Dutch, Polish, Russian, and Bulgarian." It has been stated, on excellent authority that Mr. Kennan's articles have been read by the Czar of Russia, though in general the numbers of the *Century* which contain the Siberian papers continue to be refused admission to Russia until the obnoxious articles have been expunged by the Press Censor.

IN an old German newspaper, entitled *Churfurstlichprivilegirten Herzoglich-Bergischen Provinzial-Zeitung*, of November 24, 1804, the following curious announcement occurs under the heading of "Births," &c. :—"After many bitter reflections on my unfortunate fate, I find that last evening's happy event resulted in my dear wife presenting me with a bouncing, beautiful boy, and I take this opportunity of making known my intense delight. When I state that I have already four daughters—who, albeit, are all very good-looking girls—it will not surprise any one that I am so jubilant concerning my new-born son, and that my joy now knoweth no bounds.—Elberfeld, November 23, 1804.—HEND. OLMES."

THE gentlemen of England who stay at home at ease read abundance of books of African travel, but do they realise what it is to contend with fever in the desert and the jungle ? Mr. Bonny, who followed Mr. Stanley, and shared to some extent in the enthusiastic reception accorded to him at Newcastle, states that some have appeared inclined to doubt when he has told them that not only white but black men have left the camp in the morning with a bodily temperature of 105 during the journey of ten miles. When they came across a field of Indian corn they would have to pick the pods, throw them on the fire, and heat them while the fever was raging within them at that height. "Such," says Mr. Bonny, "was more or less our journey through Africa."

MR. WALTER BESANT is labouring just now under a very serious accusation. It is that of having hypnotised an ingenious gentleman, and extracted from him when in that condition, the entire story, word for word, of the novelette entitled "The Doubts of Dives," of which a special edition has just been issued by Mr. Arrowsmith as one of his well-known series, "The Bristol Library." Nor was this the first, or even the last offence. "The Bell of St. Paul's, or at least "everything that is good" in that novel, was obtained, it is alleged, from the same source and by the same means, and to crown these outrages Mr. Besant's accuser has since become once more the victim of the pirate hypnotiser—it was this time on the Metropolitan Railway—though what was the exact spoil on this last occasion has yet to be made known. As legal proceedings are threatened, it would perhaps be improper to say more, but we may note that Mr. Besant observed that while he pronounces "Dives" as a dissyllable, his mysterious visitor treated it as a monosyllable. This is, perhaps, the hypnotic way.

VERY few of us have had any notion how happy a place Heligoland has been under British rule. It is something like heaven in this—that there is no lawyer there. Marriage in Heligoland is, as it ought to be, a weighty matter. For reasons peculiar to the country, rushing into matrimony is not possible. There are so few houses, and the space available for new ones is so restricted, that an engaged couple are obliged to go on courting until a householder dies and a house is thus liberated. No gentleman must give a lady his arm unless and until he is betrothed to her. Once married, the young men about town in Heligoland are safe from judicial vengeance for past amatory indiscretions, since an action for breach of promise cannot be brought against a married mán. The law is very rarely broken. There are no Irish in the island. But in Heligoland there is not always prison for "him what steals what isn't his'n." The islanders object to the expense of boarding prisoners. Consequently the jail is usually empty. Thrice happy Heligoland—no lawyer, no breach of promise, no going to jail ! No wonder the Germans covet it.

A SPANISH lady and gentleman who have just arrived in Paris from Spain have given a correspondent an amusing account of their quarantine experiences at Saint Jean de Luz. Persons arriving there from Spain are obliged to walk in Indian file up a gangway so narrow that two cannot go abreast. Each is carefully scanned by an officer of health, and if any sign of illness is noticed, the traveller is asked to step into a special room, where he undergoes a medical examination. His pulse is felt, and his muscular strength is tested ; and if doubts are still entertained he is sent to an infirmary, where he is bathed, put to bed, and carefully watched. All luggage, as well as the clothing worn by travellers, is disinfected—first by means of steam under high pressure, and then by being put into a hot-air chamber. There are cabins where passengers from Spain undress and remain while their clothes are being disinfected. The steaming process is fatal to ladies' dresses, so much so, that the lady above mentioned said that it was her intention to go direct to a bathing-place at the mouth of the Gironde, but that everything she had to wear was so spoiled as to render it more than desirable to go to Paris to replenish her wardrobe.

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

THE AMERICAN SILVER QUESTION.

PRESIDENT HARRISON APPROVES THE BILL.

NEW YORK, JULY 14.

President Harrison has affixed his signature to the Silver Bill.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT FIRED AT.

PARIS, JULY 15.

A lunatic named Jacob fired a revolver at President Carnot yesterday, and was immediately arrested.

The revolver was found to be charged with blank cartridges only.

THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

LONDON, JULY 15.

In the House of Commons this evening, Sir Richard Temple presented additional petitions from the Punjab against the introduction of the elective principle in the Indian Councils Bill.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE SILVER BILL.

LONDON, JULY 14.

President Harrison has approved of the Silver Bill.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 14.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, with the outward English mails of the 4th inst., left here for Bombay at 3 p.m. yesterday.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY ON THE LOSS OF THE S.S. PEISHWA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 15.

To-day a Marine Court of Inquiry sat to try Captain Edge for the loss of the s. s. Peishwa. He was charged with neglect in not making certain that the lights he saw were those he took them for. Captain Edge, through his counsel, pleaded guilty, but cited a few witnesses to testify to his high character and abilities as a skilful navigator. The Court, considering the thick and stormy state of the weather, which made it difficult to distinguish the character of lights at sea and also to take accurate soundings, and having regard to the fact that the Captain had been several hours on duty on the bridge, and had consulted his officers, and had been confirmed in his opinion as to the position of Mutlah Light they should not deal with the certificate of the Captain, but warn him to use greater caution in future.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JULY 14.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Poseidon, from Trieste, left for Bombay this evening.

TRINCOMALEE, JULY 14.

H. M. S. Reindeer from Colombo arrived.

COLOMBO, JULY 15.

French mail steamer Caledonian from China arrived.

The Anchor Line s. s. Armenia left Liverpool for Bombay on the morning of the 10th instant.

The Anchor Line s. s. Asia arrived at Marseilles on the 14th instant.

The Anchor Line s. s. Hispania arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the 14th instant.

The Anchor Line s. s. Persia, homeward bound, arrived at Perim on the 15th instant.

The Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. Swordsman left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 14th instant.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 15.—The barometer has changed generally by small amounts; it has fallen in North-western India, except in the Punjab, Mysore, parts of Burma, and Assam, and risen elsewhere. There is a small depr ssion near Jhansi, but the general distribution of normal winds are westerly across the Peninsula and Central Provinces, southerly at the head of the Bay and lower Bengal, and easterly up the Gangetic Plain. The force is about the normal; the mean temperature is slightly excessive in Sind, Rajputana, and Punjab; it is slightly deficient in Burma, and Madras, average elsewhere. Rain is fairly general, except in Sind and part of the Punjab. Jalpaiguri reports seven, Akola four, Karwar and Goa three, and Akyab, Delhi, Mangalore, Amraoti, and Sioni over two inches. Ordinary monsoon conditions prevail.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 15th July, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	14	5	35	5	29
Teheran	15	2	45	...	24
Suez	15	2	25	...	40

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 15th July, 1890.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	5	45	...	6
„ Kurrachee ...	1	39	...	3
„ Madras...	2	44	...	2

MR. T. FISHER UNWIN announces a reprint of Mary Wollstonecraft's "Rights of Women," the original edition of which was issued nearly a hundred years ago. Mrs. Fawcett has contributed a critical introduction to the new edition, in which she discusses the social condition of women then and now.

AN agitation has begun in Constantinople among the Ulemas and Softas, who complain that notwithstanding the great misery of the country and the sufferings of the Mussulman population, the Sultan incurs enormous expense in making presents and giving sumptuous dinners and fetes to the heads of the foreign embassies and legations, as well as to numerous Christian foreigners who annually visit Constantinople. Notwithstanding the explanation previously given that the expenditure was necessitated by the exigencies of the present time, some Softas recently held meetings at which they openly expressed the opinion that it was exactly on account of these requirements that the country [illegible] reduced to its present deplorable condition. They declare that the moment had arrived to put an end to such a state of affairs, and to restore the old *regime*, which had alone been always conducive to the greatness, glory, and prosperity of the Empire. The Sultan is greatly concerned at these demonstrations, suspecting them to be prompted by persons belonging to his entourage, and by his orders a very strict inquiry has been opened at the Palace. Since Tuesday, [illegible]th ult., the gates of the Yildiz Kiosk have been guarded, all access or egress being prohibited. It is stated that some civil and military functionaries have already been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the agitation.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

THE eyes of the civilised world have, during the past week, been fixed almost exclusively—where? On Zanzibar, on Hurlingham, or on Heligoland? Not a bit of it. Northampton has been the locality on which the attention of the collective wisdom of the nation, and consequently of civilisation at large, has been concentrated. A public meeting on the never-to-be sufficiently objurgated compensation to publicans question was to have been held on Sunday evening last, in the market square of Nottingham; but the local magistrates, apprehending a breach of the peace, "proclaimed" and prohibited the meeting, offering its promoters, however, the alternative of the race-course. This the promoters declined; so there has been a fierce squabble in the House of Commons over the matter; Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Bradlaugh, as in duty bound, "pitching into" the Northampton bench, and the Home Secretary having at last reluctantly to admit that the magisterial proclamation was not justifiable or warrantable under the circumstances, "although he did not think any great constitutional question was raised by the debate."

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The Right Hon. the Speaker had subsequently occasion to trot out that glorious constitution of ours with reference to the knotty question as to whether Parliament has the power to allow certain sums of money to accumulate, instead of being appropriated to some specific purpose during the present Session. And it is now that I confess myself for the nonce to be not "G. A. S.," but Ignatius Loyola Machiavelli Reinecke Fuchs Slyboots. I had the artfullest of objects in mentioning the proscribed meeting and the accumulation fund. I don't care a doit about the prohibited Northampton gathering; and as I am certain that no portion of the increased beer and spirit duties will be applied to the relief of my own pressing pecuniary necessities, I am profoundly indifferent to the accumulation of funds in question. But listening—as I have done for ever so many years—to the glib utterances of high and mighty folk about the British Constitution, I would deferentially ask where that Constitution is to be found, in order that it may be read, marked, learned, and inwardly digested by my eldest god-daughter, who has just come from Girton, and who, in anticipation of the speedy admission of women into Parliament, is anxious to be thoroughly "up" in constitutional subjects. Pending her standing for a borough, she is going into the Court millinery and dress-making business somewhere in Belgravia.

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I have got "Delolme on the Constitution." He was a Swiss advocate, and wrote like a very intelligent foreigner, indeed, on the beauties of our judicial system, more than a hundred years ago, when men were hanged for forging hat-stamps and injuring linen in bleaching grounds, and when women were whipped at the cart's tail for stealing a pair of stockings, and burnt alive if they murdered their husbands or passed bad half-crowns. Would it be constitutional to inflict such fiendish punishments nowadays? Everybody knows that what we call the Constitution is the whole body of the public law, consuetudinary as well as statutory, which has grown up in the course of ages, *and is continually being modified* by the action of the general will as interpreted and expressed by the Parliamentary representatives of the nation. But what I want—for the use of my god-daughter from Girton—is a compendious volume of the size, say, of Lord St. Leonard's "Handy Book of Property Law," enumerating the guiding principles and the most conspicuous features of a Constitution about which all of us can be voluble, but few seem to know anything definite.

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Mem: You may buy the "Constitution of the United States," cut and dry for five-and-twenty cents, and it is very good reading. There was capital stuff, too, in the "New Constitution of the Ottoman Empire," which one rainy winter's morning in 1876-77, I heard read under an umbrella by Somebody Pacha in the presence of a vast assemblage at the Old Seraglio, Constantinople. When Somebody Pacha had finished, the Turkish troops on the ground set up a great shout of "Amin!" which did me good to hear. It is sad, nevertheless, to be constrained to speak of this instrument of government in the past tense; for, shortly after its promulgation, the Russians went to war with the Turks; and the New Constitution, Chamber of Deputies, and all, utterly disappeared with anything but "a melodious twang."

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The Hon. Stuart Erskine and Mr. Herbert Vivian's *Whirlwind* begins breezily. The first number contains a very sensible article on "Public Boarding Schools" and the first of a series of "Letters to Absurd People," in which Mr. H. M. Stanley is, in very "whirlwindy" language, indeed, reminded that he is mortal. Reading between the lines, however, I cannot resist the conviction that the writer of the article entertains, *au fond*, an enthusiastic admiration for the illustrious explorer's energy and pluck. He is only dissembling his love while professing to kick Mr. Stanley downstairs. I also notice a curious "impressionist" cartoon portrait, by Mr. Walter Sickert, of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, M.P. But the clever artist should have placed a chessboard on the table over which the intellectual face of Mr. B. is bending. He habitually plays chess, I am given to understand, with members of the high aristocracy, and recently checkmated a bishop.

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The charm of the first number of the *Whirlwind* is, however, to me a paragraph in which mention is made of, among others, such illustrious women of letters as George "Elliot" (*sic*), "George Sands" (*sic*), "Francis" Burney (*sic*), and Hannah "Moore" (*sic*). Good old Hannah More! Well, what's in a name? There are several English ways of spelling the name of the Bard of Avon, and the French call him now "Jacques Espère" and now "Chespir." I love Hannah More and her writings fondly, and especially admire her minor poems. Did you ever read "Sir Eldred of the Bower," or "The Lady and the Pie," or "The Good Hackney Coachman"? The last-named lyric has a cherry exordium:—

I am a bold coachman, and drive a good hack,
With a coat of five capes that quite covers my back,
And my wife keeps a sausage-shop not many miles
From the narrowest alley in all broad St. Giles.

But there is one of the stanzas which suggests a sufficiently curious reflection:—

Then my glasses are whole and my coach is so neat
I am always the first to be called in the street,
And I'm known by the name ('tis a name rather rare)
Of the coachman that never asks more than his fare.

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Without accusing Charles Dibdin of plagiarism, don't you think that Hannah's exemplary Jarvey "who never asked more than his fare," had something in common with a certain "Jolly Young Waterman" who was "always first oars with the fine city ladies," and who was "never in want of a fare." But perhaps Charles's ditty was written before Hannah's.

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A kindly correspondent questions the accuracy of my assertion, in last week's "Echoes," that I have attained the patriarchal age of four score years and ten. I can but remind my correspondent of the story of the American lawyer who, in cross-examining a witness, reminded him that he had sworn in his previous deposition that a certain horse was sixteen feet high. "Did I swear it?" retorted the witness; "then I'm darned if I don't stick to it." Persistence in a patent error is often so much worldly wisdom. I remember, when I was quite a young man, reading in a leading article of *The Times* that there were a million convicts in English prisons. The annual average was then 10,000. I wrote in hot haste to Printing House Square to correct the blunder; but the editor—a wise man—never took the slightest notice of the correction. There are possibly a thousand blunders, as gross as the foregoing, printed every morning in the columns of the Press. Were they all corrected, every paper would have at least a column of "corrigenda."

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My correspondent has recently visited Heligoland. He says that there is a magistrate, and a prison to boot, in that remarkably tight little island, and he regards the proposed cession to Germany as unfortunate. "No one wants it in Heligoland, and we lose a loyal people and a beautiful island." Aye; and we lose prestige. Why not give up the Channel Islands to France, or Perim to the Mahdi, for the matter of that?

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A paragraph has been going the round of the papers to the effect of some presumably eccentric English lady deceased having bequeathed to a charitable body, known as the Association of French Dramatic Artists, the handsome legacy of three thousand pounds sterling, the yearly income accruing from which is to be devoted to supplying real champagne for consumption at stage banquets. Genuine "fizz" on the stage of high-class theatres is anything but a novelty in London, I should say, in these luxurious days; but I can call to mind the time when anything real in the way of eating and drinking on the stage was the rarest of rarities. I had something to do with a theatrical property-room in my youth, and retain a keen remembrance of the sham fowls, legs of mutton, and sirloins of beef, that I have modelled and painted, and the sham pots of porter which I have fabricated by the simple process of enduing moulded brown-paper porringers with tinfoil, and surmounting them with crowns of cotton wool to simulate the beady "head" of genuine XXX.

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I think that it was Madame Vestris who, during her management at the Olympic, was the first to include real edibles and potables among stage accessories. Real claret and real cutlets also made their appearance in at least one of the pieces played under the direction of Charles Kean, before the Queen and the Prince Consort, in the Ruben's Room, Windsor Castle. But my very old friend, Mr. W. J. Callcott, the eminent scenic artist, tells me that he remembers "realistic" eating and drinking at the Old Adelphi late in the thirties. There was real soup—brought from a cookshop in Maiden Lane, and by its odour was it known in the pit—in the drama of "Victorine"; and in the Adelphi version of "Oliver Twist," Oliver (Mrs. Keeley) and "the Artful Dodger" (Wright) munched real ham and bread; while, in the scene of the thieves' den, Fagin (Yates) fried real sausages.

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When you go to see Mr. Galgayne exhibit his extraordinary feats of breaking-in buck-jumpers, and subduing the most vicious horses to a lamb-like condition of docility, please to remember that in the Kertch Museum in the Palace of the Hermitage at St. Petersburg, there is a large *repoussée* vase of gold or silver—I forget which—found in one of the tombs of the ancient kings of Scythia, and which presents an exact representation of the Rarey system of horse-taming which sent us all wild some three decades ago, and incited Sir Edwin Landseer to paint his glorious picture of the "Pretty Horse-breaker." The *repoussée* vase which came out of the tomb of the Scythian king is supposed to be 3,000 years old.

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"I went," records some diarist—not Crabb, Robinson, I fancy—in the early years of this century, "to the sale of old Horne-Tooke's library. The competition was eager; *for he wrote in his books.*" The "marginalia" of the author of the "Diversions of Purley" were worth paying high prices for. But just imagine "Parson Horne's" exultation if he could only have come across a copy of Mr. James M. Whistler's "Gentle Art of Making Enemies"—an *exemplaire* of the genuine and unpirated edition of which lies temptingly on my table. I say temptingly, since I share—*longo intervallo*—with Horne-Tooke the weakness of writing on the margins of my books; and the abundant and ample meadows or margins of hand-made paper through which Mr. Whistler's sparkling river of type flows so seductively, invites one to scribble notes and comments on the subjects dilated upon. The wealth of space at command has seduced even Mr. Whistler himself into printing marginal reflections on some of his pages.

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Concerning the matters of literary and artistic controversy with which this diverting volume teems, I prefer to say nothing in this place; but I intend to utilise the splendid margins on the sumptuous hand-made paper by penning "notes and comments" in blue, violet, and red ink thereupon; and when I am dead or sold up, I hope that genial Mr. Whistler (*q. v. m. a.*) will come to my sale and bid for my annotated copy of the "Gentle Art of Making Enemies." He will find therein, I hope, the most pregnant things about Mr. Oscar Wilde (*q. v. m. a.*), Mr. Hamerton, Mr. Seymour Haden, Mr. Harry Quilter, the late Mr. Tom Taylor, and the late Don Diego Velasquez of Madrid.

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Is it not time that the papers—not only comic but professedly serious—should cease to "chaff" Mr. Tracy Turnerelli because he happens to possess a surname which has rather a curious—because unwonted—sound. Mr. John Tenniel, in a *Punch* cartoon, led the van of scoffers years ago when he drew Lord Beaconsfield gazing on the golden wreath which, by public subscription organised by Mr. Turnerelli, was to have been presented to his lordship. "Tracy Turnerelli," the illustrious Conservative leader, was made to murmur. "Remarkable name!" And in last Wednesday's *Star* some half a dozen paragraphs are devoted to Mr. T. T. and his "remarkable name."

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Why remarkable? Turnerelli is, I apprehend only the Anglicised, or rather the Hibernicised, form of the ancient and noble Italian patronymic, Tornerelli. In a work, entitled "Public Characters of All Nations"—a predecessor of "Men of the Time," published in 1823 by the well-known Sir Richard Phillips, I find that Peter Turnerelli, Esq., "was born at Belfast in 1774, and the son of an ingenious Italian modeller, who married an Irish lady." Young Peter was designed for the church; but he preferred to be a sculptor, and became a student of the Royal Academy and a *protege* of Sir Thomas Lawrence. He taught modelling to Queen Caroline. He executed busts of George IV. and the Princess Charlotte. He was the sculptor of a monument to the memory of Burns, and I hope that he made a big fortune and that the extant Mr. Tracy Turnerelli is the son, or is of near kin, to the Irish-Italian sculptor.

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The occurrence of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the battle of Waterloo has been marked by a revival of the silly *canard* that Napoleon III. "got his title" by the compositor who set up the proclamation announcing the accession to the Imperial throne of the "nephew of his uncle," mistaking the points of exclamation (! ! !) for the Roman numerals III. As a matter of fact Louis Napoleon deliberately asserted and justified his declaration that he was the third of his dynasty, on the ground that Napoleon I. in 1815 had abdicated in favour of his son, the poor little King of Rome, afterwards Duke of Reichstadt, and who was, till the French Senate decreed the *déchéance* of the Bonaparte dynasty, Napoleon II. Similarly, at the restoration of the Bourbons in 1815, the Comte de Lille assumed the title of Louis XVIII., reckoning as Louis XVII. the poor little Dauphin who died in the Temple; and there are yet fervent Legitimists who speak of the Duke d' Angoulême, the eldest son of Charles X., as "Louis XIX."

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Should clerks combine? Were the City police justified in dispersing the members of the Clerks' Union, who wanted recently to hold a meeting on the steps of the Royal Exchange? It strikes me that all classes have a right to combine if they think that they can obtain shorter hours and better wages by so doing; but, on the other hand, is it not somewhat difficult to give an entirely satisfactory definition of a clerk? Every boy fresh from a board-school who can read and write and cypher—well, partially cypher—prefers to follow clerkly pursuits instead of learning a mechanical trade; and the consequence is that there is a glut of candidates for every office stool that falls vacant. I have always thought that clerks should be encouraged to qualify for certificates of competency by submitting to examinations by a board appointed by a chamber of commerce; and a certificated clerk ought to be able to secure wages, relatively speaking, as remunerative as those which are paid to certificated pilots and certificated mariners.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

INQUIRIES are in progress with a view to the foundation of a memorial to General Gordon at Woolwich. It has been suggested that the house in which the hero was born, No. 1, Kempt-terrace, Woolwich-common, should, if possible, be acquired and devoted to some purpose of a character consistent with Gordon's life and ideals. The house is well adapted for a boys' home.

NOTES FROM PORBANDAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PORBANDAR, JULY 12.

IT is seldom the quiet little town of Porbandar affords anything sufficiently exciting for a newsletter. Latterly, however, we are trying to rank with other and larger places. The first item of news is that the town and a few villages have been in rather a turmoil lately, owing to some orders regarding the limitation of grazing land and the inclusion of land hitherto open to grazing in the forest reserves. The people have been holding monster meetings, petitioning and making demonstrations of sorts at the removal of rights which have the sanction of generations of custom, so powerful an element in the Government of India. Nothing has, as far as I know, yet been settled one way or the other, and the dispute, like most disputes of the kind, will probably end in a compromise. This is quite an outsider's opinion. Your correspondent has no means of knowing.

The next item is that our usually deserted "village green" has lately been the scene of much polo practice, and this evening the first game of the season was played. The teams are composed of the Kumar Sahib Bhowsinghji and Mr. O'Shea as captains, and six men of the Kumar Sahib's household sowars. The games were well contested. During the greater part of the evening the ball was kept well down at the Kumar Sahib's end, hovering once or twice almost between the flags. The luck turned at the end of the evening however, and one goal was scored by the Kumar Sahib. There is an element of uncertainty about the result of games when the sides are made up as these are. The men are rather apt to draw back when confronted by their superiors but the captains are doing all in their power to prevent this. The ground is admirably adapted for polo and sports of all kinds, and has lately been rolled and put into capital playing order by the Polo Club. There was a goodly number of spectators, and the game was graced by the presence of our only lady.

We have had very favourable weather for the crops, and a good season is anticipated. The climate, on the whole, is good for this time of the year—but a high wind, almost amounting to a gale at times, has been rather irritating for the past three weeks. In the town there has been a little cholera, nothing serious, and the only two deaths that occurred were of two children whose parents absolutely refused to allow them to be given European medicines. The railway, which was only opened this year, is doing as well as can be expected; but the rains are not a favourable time in this province to judge of traffic

The only comment is that we have only one train a day, and it is a pity it is not run to time. We are actually getting our post seven hours later than when we had runners.

NOTES FROM GOA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, JULY 12.

ON the 11th instant a portion of the hill Dudsagar gave way, and the *debris* falling over the railway line, blocked it. The permanent-way officials proceeded to the scene with a number of workmen, and the removal of the earth from the line commenced without delay.

The meeting of the Provincial General Council has been fixed for the 14th instant, when many important questions will be submitted for consideration. The three vacancies in the Council have been filled by the nomination of Senhor Avertano Loyola for Ilhas, Dr. Ascanio S. dos Remedios e Costa for Salsette, and Senhor Sertorio Coelho for Damaun.

The presence of Mar Julius continues to give trouble to our authorities. At the request of the Patriarch Archbishop, his Excellency the Governor-General has obtained instructions from the Lisbon Government how to deal with him. I very much doubt though if Government will resort to any forcible measures.

Senhor Constancio Roque da Costa, a native of India has come out first in the examination for diplomatic posts held in Lisbon on the 3rd inst.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY AND THE NATIVE STATES.

"A RETIRED DEWAN" writes:—It would seem that the time has come for readjusting the policy of the Government of Bombay towards the Native States with a more careful regard for the improved condition of many of the Princes and Chiefs. When these were extremely ignorant, barbarous, and unruly, they needed to be made to constantly feel that they were at the mercy of the British authorities; that they had no rights of their own; that they must implicitly submit to the guiding and goading of those authorities. They were mostly compelled to administer their affairs in subordination to the will and wishes of the Political Agents, and even of the surrounding officers of Government, from the Collector downwards. Self-respect and freedom of action in the Princes and Chiefs were not encouraged. In short, they were treated almost like children requiring to be disciplined and trained. Such a policy may have been right enough in the circumstances which then existed. Another very prominent feature of this policy was conducive to the disintegration of the authority of Princes and Chiefs in their own territories. The central authority was weakened, and the respect and submission due by the subordinates were diminished by their being constantly encouraged to complain to the Political Agents and to look only to them, not only for general protection, but for the effectuation of their wishes in every respect. In fact, the political centre of gravity was practically transferred from the Princes and Chiefs to the Political Agents.

Now, in proportion as the Princes and Chiefs have become better educated and more competent to administer their own affairs, the stringency of the aforesaid policy should be relaxed, and the Princes and Chiefs should have reason to feel that greater and more generous consideration is shown to them. This is the principle with reference to which the new Governor may avail himself of opportunities to liberalise the policy of his Government. Without going much into details, I would advocate greater sympathy and support to the Princes and Chiefs in the management of their own affairs. Their subjects or subordinates must be made to depend more upon them than upon Political Officers. In other words, the authority of the Prince must be strengthened and consolidated. He must be more trusted and less interfered with. A gradual yet steady and judicious reform on these lines would be certainly calculated to make the Princes and Chiefs more contented, more useful, and more alive to a sense of responsibility. Just as the Imperial Government expect subordinate co-operation from the Princes and Chiefs, so should these Princes and Chiefs be sympathised with and supported in expecting due respect and subordinate co-operation from those who hold positions under them. The general incoherence which has been produced by the past policy must be gradually remedied so as to give place to greater solidity and useful activity. The administration of local and internal affairs must be more and more devolved on the Princes and Chiefs themselves, so as to afford relief to the British Government, with a view to greater attention to Imperial matters.

THE CHINA YARN MARKET.

SALES of Bombay yarn at Hongkong during the past week aggregated 4,000 bales. There was a good enquiry for favorite spinnings, and the market was reported as steady. Exchange was still Rs. 223 for 100 dols., but with the changes which has since taken place it is probably now another rupee in favour of remittances to India.

In Shanghai and in the Japanese markets there is an active demand, and prices all around are hardening up. A very large business has been done in Bombay on China account during the past ten days or so, and most of the mills are well sold ahead.

A NURSE near Turin has sacrificed her life in saving that of her infant charge, which had wandered on the railway to pick up a ball. The nurse reached the child in time to lift or push it off the line, and was killed on the spot by the train, while the child was only slightly wounded on the foot. The unfortunate woman has left three small children and her husband.

A QUESTION FOR INSURANCE POLICY-HOLDERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The following should be of some importance to policy-holders, especially those who have policies registered under the Women's Property Act.

A Life Assurance Company says that policies registered under the above Act are protected from creditors. So far good, and this is made public in every possible way. But they do not as publicly say that, when a creditor requests an assignment be registered in his favour against a policy they will comply with his very modest request without any reference to the policy-holder or assignee concerned. They do not say that, when a creditor's request has been complied with, their act, *i. e.*, the registration of the assignment, is "invalid," and that the legality or illegality of such act is to be decided by subsequent litigation, if necessary, when payment falls due? Again, they do not say as publicly that their manager is empowered not to refuse to register an assignment, but to refuse to quote the rule justifying his invalid act.

Assignments in favour of creditors are registered by the manager, and in my case without any prior reference to me or my assignee, and the manager while admitting the invalidity of such registration states he has "no power to refuse to register" but evades the question, and his authority for doing what he knows and asserts to be "invalid." Surely, he does not wish it to be inferred that he is ignorant of the fact that the assignee's consent is absolutely necessary, prior to an assignment being registered in favour of a creditor, irrespective of such registration being valid, or invalid. Had he referred to me, he would have learnt that the "pledging," as he calls it, of my policy paper to my creditor had been cancelled months previous to his being asked by that creditor to register an assignment in his favour. In the rules no reference is made to the registration of assignments in favour of creditors, on policies registered under the Act named. It would be well to learn if an invalid act, as that described, is permissible by the Act. So far as I can ascertain the proceeding is irregular and illegal. Some one of your legal lights may be induced to offer an opinion in the public interests.—Yours, &c.,

W. MARCHANT.

THE ARMS ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Not many months ago, letters appeared in your journal complaining of the hardships inflicted upon the public by the working of the Arms Act, and urging upon the consideration of the various Associations, such as the Bombay Presidency Association, the desirability of taking some action in the matter. It does not appear, however, that Government have taken in hand the consideration of that question, and I write this in the hope that the attention of Government may be drawn to the desirability of amending the rules and regulations governing the actions of, and investing with powers, the officers entrusted with the administration of the Act.—Yours, &c.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE STRATHNAIRN MEMORIAL.

A MONTH ago we called attention to a movement which had been started in London for raising a memorial to the late Lord Strathnairn, who, as Sir, Hugh Rose, was successively Commander-in-Chief of Bombay and of India. We have since received from an eminent Indian officer now at home on leave the following appeal, with a request, which we readily grant, that we will acknowledge such contributions towards the fund as may be sent to us:—

"The Lord Mayor and the Committee invite the co-operation of the public in commemorating in a fitting manner in the Metropolis the eminent services to his country of the late Hugh Rose, F. M. Lord Strathnairn of Jhansie, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.

"Those services extended over a period of sixty-five and a half years, as set forth in the accompanying *resume*. His skill as a diplomatist, his prowess as a commander, and his deeds as a soldier secured for him not only the highest approbation of his Sovereign and a grateful country, but also the admiration of Foreign Powers, the devotion of the troops he ever cared for so well, and led so often to victory.

"To perpetuate the fame of this highly distinguished officer, whose splendid achievements, in Central India in particular, contributed so largely to save India to the Empire, and to hand such down to posterity, the Mansion House Fund has been inaugurated.

"The form the Memorial will take will necessarily depend upon the amount of subscriptions, and will be determined hereafter."

THE TREATMENT OF LEPROSY.

WE have had placed at our disposal the particulars of a number of cases of leprosy treated by the Bhattia practitioner, Damodhar Meghji Vaid, whose success was mentioned by Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit at the laying of the foundation-stone of the Trombay Leper Asylum. The Vaid uses exclusively native drugs, and insists upon an exclusively vegetarian diet. The following are particulars of some of the cases treated by him:—

CASE NO. 1.

Makonjee Jetha, Brahmin by caste, inhabitant of Porebunder, devotee by occupation; duration of the disease, 18 months. Symptoms—Tubercles over almost all parts of the body, face included; fingers and toes swollen, discharging leprous matter, and was quite unable to walk.

He was under treatment from 2nd July to 3rd October 1884 (for nearly three months). Quite cured, able to walk about; no signs left behind; and now performs his duties in a Hindoo temple, Bombay Fort.

CASE NO. 2.

Mooljee Khangar, Mochee by caste, inhabitant of Cutch Mandvee, shoemaker by occupation, period of disease 12 months. Symptoms—Ulcers red over body not tuberculated, face included. He was under my treatment from the 30th October to the 15th December 1885 (for about one month and a half). Cured completely, no symptoms. (His present abode is at Kalbadavie Road, Bombay.)

CASE NO. 3.

Vulubh Mohenjee, inhabitant of Cutch, cook by occupation, duration of disease, about 10 years. Symptoms—Tubercles over face, nose, ears, and over the body; toes swollen; sinuses in the sole discharging thin and sanious pus copiously. He was under treatment for three months; almost cured; tubercles all disappeared; skin resuming its normal condition; swelling of the feet disappeared.

CASE NO. 4.

Sudashive Ramchundra, Guzerathi Brahmin by caste, inhabitant of Nagpore; schoolmaster at Nagpore by occupation, and now as a beggar in Bombay. Period of affection, 17 years. Symptoms—Complete anæsthesia of face, hands, and feet; fingers and toes are swollen, almost destroyed; and there were sinuses copiously discharging thin and sanious matter; eyes watering and injected. He did not feel any sensation of touch.

He was under treatment from 26th January, 1890. During the course of two months he is partially cured; sinuses are healed up, no discharge; fingers are softened and could be slightly moved. Sensation of touch is now feeling on every part of his body. The treatment given to them consists of some mixture given internally, and some application. Diet consists of milk and vegetables, pulse, rice, wheat, ghee, sugarcandy, and some fruits, &c. Animal diet strictly prohibited. Some cases, while undergoing treatment, are kept under the supervision of well-known medical men.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered..	36	20	36	67	41	72	30	63
July 14, Monday	...		...		...		0	8
July 15, Tuesday	0	60	0	72	0	68	...	
Total...	36	80	37	39	42	40	30	71
Total of corresponding date last year	39	89	46	16	42	12	40	63
Do. in 1888	35	32	29	99	38	95	32	94

Rainfall at Byculla, Fort, and the Esplanade registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d. per bottle, Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited 33, Farringdon Road, London.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

THE usual monthly meeting of the members was held on Monday, the 7th inst., the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birdwood presiding.

The following new members were elected:—Mr. H. A. Acworth, Bombay Civil Service, Captain J. Burn-Murdoch, R.E., Mr. James MacNabb Campbell, Bombay Civil Service, Colonel H. L. Nutt, H. H. Prince Kumar Shri Bhaosinghji of Porebunder, Mr. F. Bernard O'Shea, Mr. R. Logan, Bengal Civil Service, Mr. G. Gilbert White (Nagpore), Major C. A. R. Sage, S. C. (Dharamsala), Mr. C. B. Evatt (Sogra), Mr. H. Monie, Mr. J. H. B. Hallen, A. V. D. (Simla), Mr. J. B. F. Bevan, Mr. J. M. Coode, Mr. A. Higgins (Berars), Mr. Richard Meredith, Mrs. Robinson, Mr. H. Whitby-Smith (Bhownugger) and Mr. H. H. Jones.

Mr. H. M. Phipson, the honorary secretary, then acknowledged the following contributions to the Society's collections, *viz.*:—

CONTRIBUTIONS DURING MAY AND JUNE.

Contribution.	Description.	Contributor.
1 Owl (alive)	Strix javanica	Dr. Kirtikar.
2 Gazelles (alive)......	From Persia........	Capt AS Houstoun.
105 Birds' Eggs	From Saugor (C.P)	Lt. H. E. Barnes.
3 Birds' Nests	Do.	Do.
2 Snakes	Do.	Do.
2 Lizards (alive)	Uromastrix hardwickii.	Mr. C. M. Sykes.
2 Young Crocodiles (alive).	Crocodilus palustris.	Mr. O. Meyer.
1 Snake (alive)........	Ptyas mucosus ...	Do.
A quantity of Butterflies.	From the Chin-Lushai Country.	Lieut. D. Thomson.
1 Smaller Sea Tern (alive).	Sterma media	Miss Florence Bapty.
1 Sooty Tern..........	Sterma fuliginosa	Do.
A number of deep sea Corals and other Marine specimens.	From the Laccadive Seas (1,000 Fathoms).	Dr. Alcock.
1 Honey Badger	Melivora indica ..	Mr. Proctor Sims.
A quantity of Land Crabs (alive).	From Alibag.......	Mr. G. K. Betham.
1 Grey Pelican.......	Pelecanus philippensis.	Mr. Cowasjee Dady Limjee.
2 Porcupines (alive)	Hystrix leucura ..	Mr. F. L. Goldsmid, C.S.
1 Brown Tree Snake.	Dipsas gokool ...	Mr. G. Ormiston.
1 Snake (alive)........	Psammophis leithi	Mr. B. W. Blood.
Several Hippopotamus Tusks.	From Zanzibar.....	Major Radcliffe.
2 Fœtal specimens .	Felis pardus	Mr W F Sinclair, CS.
1 Panther Skull	Do.	Do.
1 Flustra	From Goa	Mrs. Oliver.
1 Great Hornbill	Dichoceros cavatus	Mr. P. B. Smith.
1 Fœtus of Hare	Lepus nigricollis ..	Lieut. Jas. Devine.
1 Dhaman (alive) ...	Ptyas mucosus....	Mr. G.E. Ormiston.
1 Sea Snake (alive)	Pelamis bicolor ..	Do.
1 Hyæna's Skull	Hystrix striatus ...	Capt. Hibbert.
1 Screech Owl (alive.	Strix javanica ...	Mrs. H. G. Keess.
8 Lizards (alive)	Sitana ponticeriana.	Mr. H. M. Phipson.
A quantity of Butterflies	From the Chin-Lushai Country.	Mr. F. E. Dempster
1 Scaly Ant Eater (alive).	Manis pentadactylus.	Mr. E. F. Ansell.
1 Cobra (alive)	Naga tripudians ..	Mr. G. Carstensen.
1 White Booby	Sala cyanops	Dr. D. A. D'Monte.
1 Chameleon (alive) .	Chameleo vulgaris	Mr. J. Wolfe.
1 four-legged Chicken (alive)	...	Dr. D. A. D'Monte.
1 Great Hornbill (alive).	Dichoceros cavatus	Mr. Hiscock.
A collection of Snakes and other Reptiles.	From Java (through Lieut. Pilleau).	Mr. Kerkhoven.

Minor contributions from Dr. Langley, Mr. F. A. Little, Mr. G. E. Ormiston, Mr. Lauder, Capt. Thorburn, Mr. H. Corke, Mr. C. F. G. Lester, Mr. J. Etlinger, Mr. J. G. Lynde, Mr. E. A. Corke, and Mr. John Kersten.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

"Journal of Comparative Medicine," Vol. XI., Nos. 4 and 5, in exchange.

"Etudes Myrmecologiques en 1886 (Auguste Forel) presented by the author.

"Proceedings of the Linnæan Society of N. S. Wales," Vol. III., Part 4, in exchange.

"The Butterflies of India, Burmah, and Ceylon," Vol. III. (de Niceville) presented by Mr. H. Curwen.

"Memoir of the Geological Survey of India," in exchange.

"The Fauna of British India (Mammalia)," interleaved copy presented by Mr. W. F. Sinclair, C. S.

"The Avi-Fauna of British India (Murray)," interleaved volumes, presented by Mr. W. F. Sinclair, C. S.

"Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal," Vol. LVIII., No. 14, with supplements, in exchange.

Catalogue of the Insecta of the Oriental Region" (Atkinson), presented by the author.

"Notes on Rhynchota" (Atkinson), presented by the author.

"Flora of British India," Part XVI. (Hooker), presented by the Secretary of State.

"The Indian Forester," Nos. 4-6, in exchange.

CHIN-LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

A special vote of thanks was passed to Lieutenant D. Thomson, of the 28th Pioneers, and Mr. F. E. Dempster, of the Telegraph Department, for the valuable collections of butterflies which these gentlemen had made for the Bombay Natural History Society during the Chin-Lushai Expedition.

PANTHERS TREE'D BY WILD DOGS.

The honorary secretary read a short note from Mr. Fred. Wright, of Chickalda, giving a graphic account of two panthers being tree'd by wild dogs on the banks of the Gogra River. The honorary secretary stated that the note would be printed in full in the Society's Journal No. II., which was now being struck off.

AN APPEAL FOR HELP.

The honorary secretary stated that he had received a letter from Mr. Robert C. Wroughton, of Poona, who had made a valuable collection of ants for the Society, asking for assistance in the collection and observation of these interesting creatures. Mr. Wroughton stated that he had forwarded to Dr. Forel a number of specimens collected by Mr. F. Gleadow, which had led to the important discovery that *Œnictus* and *Typhlatta* were one genus. The former being the older, the genus *Typhlatta* would be now given up. Several specimens of the male of *Dorylus* were exhibited, and the members of the society were earnestly entreated to assist in the discovery of the female of this ant, for which entomologists had been searching in vain for many years. A number of the males had recently been captured by a gentleman in Bombay, issuing from the foundations of his bungalow. Mr. Wroughton had immediately suggested that the house should be pulled down in order that the nest might be excavated.

Dr. W. Dymock then read some notes on the Economic Botany of the Cucurbitaceæ of Western India.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following appointments and postings among the District Staff have been approved:—

COLONEL T. G. CRAWLEY, Liverpool Regiment, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, Mian Mir.

COLONEL HARVEY, Assistant Adjutant-General, is transferred from Peshawar to the Oudh District, and Major Brunker from Lahore to Peshawar. Major Young, at present officiating Assistant Adjutant-General at Lucknow, reverts to his regiment on being relieved by Colonel Harvey.

CAPTAIN KITSON, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, will be transferred from Lahore to Meerut when Captain Jennings vacates on the 28th instant, and Captain W. G. Hamilton, East Lancashire Regiment, will be appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Lahore District.

CAPTAIN H. B. B. WATKIS, 31st Punjab Infantry, has been detailed for duty in the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department.

LIEUTENANT R. A. E. BENN, 5th Bombay Cavalry, attends the present equitation class at Muttra.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT N. A. MACDONALD, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, has been appointed officiating Wing Officer on probation in the 15th Bengal Infantry.

THE undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence:—

SURGEON C. J. Macdonald, Medical Staff, to England for six months on medical certificate.

MAJOR A. G. WATSON, Station Staff Officer, Jullundur, 90 days' privilege leave.

CAPTAIN F. T. S. BUTLER, 18th Hussars, to England for four months on private affairs.

COLONEL D. H. ROBERTSON, 9th Bengal Lancers, to Murree for one month on private affairs.

LIEUTENANT L. C. DUNSTERVILLE, 20th Punjab Infantry, privilege leave to 29th October.

IT has been notified that the Government of India have no intention at present of amalgamating the list of honorary commissioned, warrant and non-commissioned officers belonging to the Commissariat Transport Department in the three Presidencies, whose names will continue to be borne on separate presidential lists.

BROWN buckskin gloves have been approved for officers as an alternative pattern to the brown gloves at present authorised to be worn.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Divine Service will be held on board a vessel in the Victoria Dock, this evening at half-past seven o'clock.

All are cordially invited. The Bethel Flag will be hoisted.

A SIND LIBEL CASE.

SOME time ago Dr. W. Corkery, late Civil Surgeon of Shikarpur, and Superintendent of the District Jail of Shikarpur, brought a charge against the editor of the *Phœnix* newspaper for libel, but the case was dismissed by Mr. Steel, the Magistrate of Shikarpur. Dr. Corkery applied for a further inquiry on the ground that the Magistrate's finding was opposed to the facts and the evidence recorded. A fresh hearing has accordingly been allowed for the following reasons :—

The contention of the defence is that Dr. Corkery has neither been defamed in his professional capacity as a medical man and surgeon in the service of the Government, or in his executive capacity as Superintendent of the District Jail of Shikarpur ; and further, that if defamed, as a member of the Jail Establishment, he cannot institute proceedings for defamation on behalf of the other members of the Establishment of that institution.

This Court having considered the evidence and the arguments put forward, is of opinion that the reputation and character of Dr. Corkery have been aspersed and lowered both personally and individually by the publication of the news letter from Shikarpur complained of, in both his capacities as Civil Surgeon and a medical man, Superintendent of the Shikarpur District Jail. Dr. Corkery has been specifically named by Government in the Resolution, and that special naming covers and includes the authority to prosecute his defamers in any position or capacity possible as he may think fit. Dr. Corkery is, in the sanctioned accord to prosecute, authorised and called on, and no doubt exists in the mind of this Court on this point, to clear himself of the libellous charges published against him in his dual capacity of Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of the Jail.

The letter published says, after commenting on the subject generally brought to the notice of the public : *It may form the best foundation for a thorough investigation into the entire working of the local Jail*, which working it is declared should be accepted by the public and the authorities as so bad that *yet another murder in the Jail* is possible under the superintendence of the then incumbent, and will be hushed up unless special measures be taken to ensure its not being brought to public notice. A prisoner, it would appear from the publication, has been murdered within the Jail, yet the Superintendent of the Jail and the Civil Surgeon certify the cause of death to be apoplexy. Dr. Corkery holds both these offices ; is responsible for the good, honest and humane administration of this institution which has been entrusted to his care by Government, yet the public are informed that the *entire working of the local Jail* is such that under Dr. Corkery's superintendence and administration murder is committed within the Jail, and he either intentionally or owing to negligent omission to do his duty hushed the matter up and screens the fault and failings of those under him, or confined in the Jail, and takes refuge himself under a false and forged certificate as to the cause of death of the convict who has died under the treatment he has been subjected to by those in authority. A common cause of death in this part of the country it is said is apoplexy and this being found, to be suitable by Dr. Corkery, as also convinient, adopted by him when certifying as to the cause of death, when homicide is the true cause just as the Babus of Bengal declare is the case " when any coolies die of kicks in the abdomen it is *the spleen rupture* that intervenes and causes death," in Assam—and that cause is adopted in those parts by those who have to certify to the cause of death where planters are concerned.

A perusal of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Sukkur's finding until the result is reached, and that result is then quite a surprise, tends to the conclusion that a finding of guilty is to result. The arguments appear strained, and it is difficult to follow them and understand them in the face of the evidence. In this Court's opinion on them alone as they stand, an order for further inquiry would be justified.

The accused N. Gupta would have it believed that he was not present when the Shirkarpur letter in question reached the editor's room at Karachi, and that therefore he is not and cannot be held responsible for its publication, and that he had only read it after receiving Dr. Corkery's reference.

He has not been examined in order to explain any matters, and his statement filed is no palliation or explanation of the offence complained of. That he is the Editor is beyond dispute, and unless otherwise proved, he together with the publisher, Krishnajee, is responsible for the publication of the defamatory letter as matters now stand.

Dr. Corkery is entitled to the fullest consideration, and every facility should be afforded him, to clear his character and obtain justice. He has applied to this Court that further inquiry be ordered on the ground that the Magistrate's finding is opposed to facts, and the evidence recorded before him. In this opinion this Court concurs. That the matter published is defamatory of Dr. W. Corkery personally and privately as also in his dual capacity of Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of the Shikarpur District Jail, is not open to question, and any person possessed of common sense and understanding, without straining and twisting and turning the wording of the letter, would understand it so. It cannot for a moment be contended or believed that a man of Dr. Corkery's education and ability and position from the first did not feel he had been defamed all round, and not only as Superintendent of the Jail. That the Government specifically named Dr. Corkery as prosecutor was doubtless due to the same reasons. What the Court has to deal with is the sworn complaint before it, and that Dr. Corkery did not in letters addressed to the Editor go fully into all details is no reason whatever to conclude that personally in either of his official capacities he did not feel and believe himself to be defamed, as also professionally. All, as matters now stand, is doubtful, unsatisfactory and incomplete. The publication of the defamatory matter has been repeated, pamphlet form, and with it the proceedings of the inquiry, and comments have, moreover, been passed and published therein even in regard to the trying Magistrate.

For the above reasons and specially in the ends of justice the further inquiry sought and applied for appears both desirable and necessary, and is granted.

THE PLOTS AGAINST THE CZAR.

Truth repeats the report that the hurried flight of the Russian Court from Gatchina to Peterhof was due to an alarming discovery that mysterious excavations had been made in a cellar under the imperial apartments at the former residence, and a suspicion of dynamite was at once aroused. It adds :—The Emperor is in such a state of apprehension that he now only eats food which has been prepared in a kitchen that adjoins his library. The cook is French, and he works under the superintendence of the Empress, who passes a great deal of her time each day in preparing her husband's food. Every conceivable precaution is taken to protect the Emperor against poison ; and he has ceased to eat eggs since somebody discovered that they can be poisoned by the insertion of a needle which does not perceptibly break the shell.

There appears to be a very mysterious side to the plot of the Russian Terrorists lately discovered in Paris. The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* said :—The police authorities here are very discreet on the subject ; but I was informed this morning by a high official at the Prefecture that it had been discovered that the conspiracy had been fostered and subsidized by German agents. He added that explosives were being manufactured somewhere near Harrow-on-the-Hill, and mentioned the names of the men who were engaged n this nefarious trade. These and other discoveries have caused the Prefect of Police to make further inquiries, which have led, besides other things, to the proof that some of the Paris Anarchists are in league with German agents, and that many of the terrorists are mere dupes, who have been working to prove the zeal of paid police agents.

NIHILIST HEADQUARTERS IN LONDON.

A Dalziel's despatch from Paris, professing to give some of the points in the indictment against the Nihilist prisoners arrested in Paris, reasserts the statement already made to the effect that the headquarters of the terrorists have been established in London, where the " Grand Master " of the Nihilists resides. This personage is said to be in constant correspondence, often carried on in cipher, with the groups distributed through the different European capitals—namely, in Paris, Rome, Vienna, and even Berlin. He sends them money, and furnishes them with the instructions which he deems calculated to bring about the liberation of the Russian people. Every month, and sometimes more frequently, Nihilist delegates proceed to London to confer with him. It is at the meetings of these delegates that the measures intended to spread terrorism in Russia are decided upon.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell f most " RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for " THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co. Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England

THE NATIVE PRESS.

A DENOUNCER OF THE CONGRESS.

THE *Mahratta* says :—The foretaste which the *Bombay Gazette* has given us of Mr. Beaman's article in the *Calcutta Review* is quite enough to show in what light that gentleman regards the present political movement. He seems to see in it nothing but something like a deliberate attempt to subvert the British rule. He believes that the logical outcome of the aspirations of the National Congress, if admitted to be legitimate, would be the departure of the British from India bag and baggage at no distant date. This is very strange, indeed, coming as it does from an experienced Civil Servant who has every opportunity of observing even the undercurrents of native opinion. That even the wildest champion of the National Congress has never dreamt of ever calling in question the British supremacy is a fact well-known to all sober people. The struggle is not between India for the Indians and India for England, but as Mr. Bannerjee happily put it, the object of all our agitation is to promote the enlightenment and prosperity of the people for India and England allied. In other words, as the *Bombay Gazette* justly points out, we have a common platform in the ideal of India for the Empire. Mr. Beaman appears to base all his arguments on the hypothesis that India was won solely by the sword. The truth of the matter would be better stated if we say that British supermacy in India was brought about both by conquest and by conciliation. But what purpose is served by going to the very foundations of the question at this late hour ? The more pertinent question is whether all the principles hitherto recognized in practice and all the pledges solemnly given are to be now repudiated. Mr. Beaman, we imagine, with all his uncompromising attitude would not venture to go to that length. Meanwhile it is a relief to know that in the *Bombay Gazette* we have at least one Anglo-Indian critic who can hold an even balance between the exaggeration in which both parties sometimes indulge, and thus furnish an excellent ideal of what an exponent of public opinion ought essentially to be.

THE ARMIES OF THE NATIVE STATES.

The *Baroda Watsal* says :—Major Mellis, formerly in the Baroda Service, still continues to be the life and soul of the Military aid offered by the Indian Princes for the supposed defence of the frontier. This offer, though no doubt voluntary at first, appears to us to be altogether whimsical and not a well considered step. We do not know if the Marquess of Dufferin, our former Viceroy, a statesman of a very high order, has erred, in accepting this form of manifestation of allegiance to the British throne. Were the Presidency Governors consulted in this important matter ? For our part we view this measure as a grave political blunder. We are unwilling to believe that a handful army of the Indian potentates, though well-clothed, well-drilled and well-disciplined will stand shoulder to shoulder with British soldiers against any European powers. It may even not be quite useful in many cases for patrol, garrison and police duties. We are all agreed, that when necessary, every Native Prince, in his own interest, will fight side by side with British bayonets against an invader with all his might and the resources at his command. Where is then the use of limiting the required strength to a single battalion or at most, to a Regiment or two ? Why not extend to them every facility, by placing at their disposal every reasonable assistance the Princes ask from the Paramount Power to enable them to make their small armies thoroughly efficient, to cope with every assailant, be they even dacoits or neighbouring nations.

THE WOMEN OF INDIA.

THE plausible gentlemen from the East who are seeking to interest the English voter in quite impossible schemes for the reform of the Indian Government, writes the *St. James's Gazette*, are accustomed to avoid all mention of the social problems that await solution in their country, as they are pleased to call India. Some of these social problems, however, are of far greater moment than crude projects for the acclimatization of vote by ballot, representative Parliaments, and County Councils in India ; and the efforts that are being made by the National Indian Association on behalf of Indian women are worthy of some attention. The subject is beset with difficulties, not the least being the feeling that exists in all classes of native society against any attempt in the direction of female emancipation. This feeling finds frequent expression in the vernacular literature of India. In Bengal, both in novels and dramas, the advanced woman is always coming to grief. For instance, in a Bengalee novel called " Speak, Oh Young Bride," Gopal, an educated native with liberal views acquired at an Anglo-Indian University, insists on his newly married wife speaking to his friend Ganesh ; which of course is quite contrary to Hindoo notions of propriety. At first the modest bride refuses, but her husband insists ; and her compliance with his wishes is the beginning of troubles. Gopal takes his wife to Calcutta, where, in the society of emancipated ladies, she throws off her bashfulness and rapidly develops all the improper inclinations the author can think of. In the end her husband beats her to death and commits suicide himself. In a recent volume of essays on " The Moral Teaching of Bengal Women," the Bengalee author complains that when women are educated they spend their time in reading novels, neglecting all their household duties, and forgetting the respect they owe to their superiors. It is never easy to get at the exact state of public opinion in India ; but there is good reason to believe that objections of this kind are very generally felt, if not expressed. Even native gentlemen who are sufficiently enlightened in all ordinary matters look forward with alarm to the time when the women of the country will begin to be educated and to learn independence, when all social ties will be loosened and the old ways be departed from. Nor, even if we call these merely sentimental objections, are the difficulties removed. The educated Indian woman has no means of livelihood ; and the system of child marriage, wherever it prevails, necessitates the seclusion of girls at an age when their education has scarcely begun. Under these circumstances it is not wonderful that, so far, female education has made little progress in India.

At the same time it is beyond doubt that the women of India are quite as capable of reaching a high level of intellectual attainment as their sisters in Europe. As an Irishman would say, some of the ablest men in India have been women. The Ranee of Jhansi, who gave us such trouble during the Sepoy Mutiny, the Bhopal Begum, who is one of the most enlightened feudatories of the Empire, Ahlya Bai, the famous Mahratta lady who ruled Indore a century ago, the Begum Sumru, and many other eminent women in Indian history were born to rule. Sir John Malcolm described Ahlya Bai as " an extraordinary picture : a female without vanity, a bigot without intolerance, a mind imbued with the deepest superstition, yet receiving no impressions except what promoted the happiness of those under its influence—a being exercising, in the most active and able manner, despotic power, not merely with sincere humility, but under the severest moral restraint that a strict conscience could impose on human action." In Bengal at the present day some of the largest landed estates are entirely in female hands, and in commercial life many large and flourishing businesses are conducted by women through their agents. The Education Commission, in fact, had good reason for saying that " the intellectual activity of Indian women is very keen, and it seems frequently to last longer in life than the mental energies of men." It is certain, then, that there is good material to work on ; even if we could not infer this from the academic successes of the female baboo.

But the question is whether in promoting female education in India we shall avoid the mistakes made in regard to the other sex. These mistakes have given us a class of discontented agitators, who, in acquiring a thin varnish of Western culture, have lost all sense of the obligations, religious and social, which for centuries held Hindooism together. Mistakes of the same kind in regard to female education will give us an even more deplorable result. We shall have a generation of female Nihilists and shrieking sisters in India ; and the last state of the Indian woman will be worse than the first. This, it may be hoped, is what the Committee of the National Indian Association, now about to take up the matter seriously, will especially guard against. If the education of women is to be a blessing and not a curse in India, it must be taken in hand not at the bidding of faddists and amateur philanthropists, but by the advice of those who really understand the conditions of Indian society ; and it is for this reason that we notice with satisfaction the names of Sir Alfred Lyall and Sir C. Turner among those who are interested in the movement. Wisely directed, the education of Indian women may be an inestimable blessing. What is wanted, however, is not a system of instruction warranted to produce an Oriental version of the English advanced female, clamouring for woman's rights and forgetful of woman's duties ; but an organization that will provide Indian girls with the opportunity of acquiring as much knowledge as may really conduce to their well-being and happiness. Of the aptitude and intelligence of the pupil there can be no possible doubt ; the difficulty is to provide a teacher ; and here the National Indian Association might be of some use.

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF CHAMPAGNE.

MR. HENRY VIZETELLY has just issued (Vizetelly and Co.) a new and greatly enlarged edition of his book " Facts about Champagne, " which seems to tell everything that is worth knowing about the history and mystery of what Thackeray called " the wine of the world. "

HOW IT WAS DISCOVERED.

It is difficult to imagine the world without champagne ; yet its origin dates back barely two centuries. It was discovered by one Dom Perignon, the cellarer of the abbey of Hautvillers, who discovered also how to make it effervesce :—It was at the close of the seventeenth century that this discovery was made—when the glory of the Roi Soleil was on the wane, and with it the splendour of the Court of Versailles. Louis XIV., for whose especial benefit liqueurs had been invented, recovered a gleam of his youthful energy as he sipped the creamy foaming vintage that enlivened his dreary *tete-a-tetes* with the widow of Scarron. It found its chief patrons, however, amongst the bands of gay young roysterers, the future *roues* of the Regency, whom the Duod' Orleans and the Ducede Vendome had gathered round them at the Palais Royal and at Anet. It was at one of the famous *soupers* at Anet that the Marquis de Sillery—who had turned his sword into a pruning-knife, and applied himself to the cultivation of his paternal vineyards on the principles inculcated by the cellarer of St. Peter's—first introduced the sparkling wine bearing his name. The flower-wreathed bottles which, at a given signal, a dozen of blooming young damsels scantily draped in the guise of Bacchanals placed upon the table were hailed with rapture' and thenceforth sparkling wine was an indispensable adjunct to all the *petits soupers* of the period.

GRAPES GATHERED AT SUNRISE.

It is asserted by the vintagers that the grapes gathered at sunrise always produce the lightest and most limpid wine. Moreover, by plucking the grapes when the early morning sun is upon them they are believed to yield a fourth more juice. Later on in the day, too, spite of all precautions, it is impossible to prevent some of the detached grapes from partially fermenting, which frequently suffices to give a slight excess of colour to the must—a thing especially to be avoided in a high class champagne. When the grapes have to be transported in open baskets for some distance to the press-house, jolting along the road either in carts or on the backs of mules, and exposed to the torrid rays of a bright autumnal sun, the juice expressed from the fruit, however dexterously the latter may be squeezed, is occasionally of a positive purple tinge, and consequently useless for conversion into champagne.

HOW CHAMPAGNE IS PREPARED.

The special characteristic of champagne is that its manufacture only just commences where that of other wines ordinarily ends. The must flows direct from the press into capacious reservoirs, whence it is drawn off into large vats, and, after being allowed to clear, is transferred to casks holding some 44 gallons each, in which a sulphur match has been previously burned. These casks are not filled quite up to the bung-hole, which is generally covered with a vine leaf kept in its place by a piece of tile. The bulk of the newly made wine is left to repose at the vendangeoirs until the commencement of the following year. The first fermentation, entailing a loss of about 7½ per cent., lasts from a fortnight to a month, according to whether the wine be *mou*—that is, rich in sugar— or the reverse. In the former case fermentation naturally lasts much longer than when the wine is *vert* or green. This active fermentation is converted into latent fermentation by transferring the wine to a cooler cellar, as it is essential it should retain a certain proportion of its natural saccharine to ensure its future effervescence. The casks have previously been completely filled, and their bung-holes tightly stopped—a necessary precaution to guard the wine from absorbing oxygen, the effect of which would be to turn it yellow and cause it to lose some of its lightness and perfume. After being racked and fined, the produce of the different vineyards is ready for mixing together in accordance with the traditional theories of the various manufacturers, and should the vintage have been an indifferent one a certain proportion of old reserved wine of a good year enters into the blend.

BURSTING BOTTLES.

When champagne is first bottled the bottles are much given to breaking. It is impossible to check a certain amount of breakage, especially when a hot season has caused the grapes, and consequently the raw wine, to be sweeter than usual. Moreover, when one *casse* or breakage sets in on a large scale the temperature of the cellar is raised by the volume of carbonic acid gas let loose, which is not without its effect on the remaining bottles. The only remedy is the instant removal of the wine to a lower temperature whenever this is practicable. A manufacturer of the pre-scientific days of the last century relates how one year, when the wine was rich and strong, he only preserved 120 out of 6,000 bottles ; and it is not so long since 120,000 out of 200,000 were destroyed in the cellars of a well-known champagne firm. Over-knowing purchasers still affect to select a wine which has exploded in the largest proportion in the cellars as being well up to the mark as regards its effervescence, and profess to make inquiries as to its performances in this direction.

CORKING.

The corks, which are mainly obtained from Catalonia and Andalucia, cost more than twopence each, and are delivered in huge sacks resembling hop-pockets. Previous to being used they are either boiled in wine or soaked in a solution of tartar, or else they have been steamed by the cork merchants, both to prevent them imparting a bad flavour to the wine and to hinder any leakage. They are commonly handed warm to the corker, who dips them into a small vessel of wine before making use of them. Some firms, however, prepare their corks by subjecting them to cold water *douches* twice a day during five or six days beforehand. The *ficeleur* receives the bottle from the corker, and with a twist of the fingers secures the cork with string, at the same time rounding its hitherto flat top, at a rate which allows from 1,000 to 1,200 bottles to pass through his hands in course of the day. The *metteur de fil* next affixes the wire with like celerity ; and then the final operation is performed by a workman seizing a couple of bottles by the neck and whirling them round his head, as though engaged in the Indian club exercise, in order to secure a perfect amalgamation of the wine and the added liqueur.

MR. GLADSTONE IN PRAISE OF THE PSALMS.

THE Book of Psalms forms the subject of Mr. Gladstone's article in the July number of *Good Words*. The first paragraph of the first section (which treats their historic place in the devotion of all ages) is as follows :—John Bright has told me that he would be content to stake upon the Book of Psalms, as it stands, the great question whether there is or is not a Divine Revelation. It was not to him conceivable how a work so widely severed from all the known productions of antiquity, and standing upon a level so much higher, could be accounted for except by a special and extraordinary aid calculated to produce special and extraordinary results ; for it is reasonable, nay needful, to presume a due correspondence between the cause and the effect. Nor does this opinion appear to be unreasonable. If Bright did not possess the special qualifications of the scholar or the critic, he was, I conceive, a very capable judge of the moral and religious elements in any case that had been brought before him by his personal experience.

The second section deals with the antiquity of the Book of Psalms :—On this point of antiquity it is more than enough if a large portion of the Psalms are ascribable to King David. I venture, however, to offer two suggestions. First, the Psalms come to us through a channel supplied by the kingdom of Judah, not the kingdom of Israel. If they had been largely composed after the severance of the ten tribes from the two, would they not have presented some more definite indication of that severance ? The name of Israel is the name under which in the Psalms the chosen people are described. We have this name repeated twenty-six times. The name of Judah was likely, it may be supposed, after the schism to become the prevailing and distinctive name, still more so after the captivity and dispersion of the ten tribes, and as long as their remnants continued to maintain any serious and systematic rivalry with the Jews. Yet throughout the Psalter we never find the name of Judah mentioned in this paramount sense. Could this have been so if the Psalms had mainly been composed when Judah was the only acknowledged name for the elect people, and Israel was a stranger, often an enemy, always the symbol of a rival and proscribed worship ?

Section the third treats " their contents, " whilst part fourth criticizes " objections taken to them. "

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Purer mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by al chemists—Agents:—Treacher nd Co., Bombay.

TABLE TALK BY MAX O'RELL.

AT the dinner of the Incorporated Society of British authors last year, writes Max O'Rell to the *Weekly Scotsman*, there was much talk about the International Copyright Bill, and the reasons for desiring its safe passage through Congress. British authors rose to their feet one after another after dinner to enumerate their grievances, and all complained very justly of the existing wholesale robbing of their work by Transatlantic publishers. Being myself called upon to speak, I did my best to console them by comparing their lot with that of the French author. " You have the annoyance of knowing that you are being robbed in pocket, gentlemen," said I, " but the Frenchman is worse served still, for has he not the additional trial of seeing his books translated into *American ?* You are spared that, at all events."

The other night I went to a music hall for the first time in fifteen years. The taste of the English has not undergone much change since the days of good Samuel Pepys. I fell to thinking of a description he gives of a " mighty merry " time he and his wife and some friends had one day in August about a month before the outbreak of the great fire of London. I like the relish the old fellow appears to have got out of it. There is quite a smack of the lips in his description of how they went through that afternoon and evening. First, there is bull-baiting, which, however, only half meets with his approval. Upon this follows supper. After supper they go to a firework bout, and pelt and burn one another with great glee. Next there is more " mighty merry " sport at the house of a certain Mrs. Mercer, where candle-grease and soot are freely used about the faces, and a kind of nigger minstrel entertainment, minus the music, is indulged in, until the revellers grow thirsty. Then they adjourn to Pepys' house to drink and stay to dance, the fun culminating in the masquerading of the men of the party in women's clothes. But how they appear to have enjoyed it ! I take a look at the box opposite, and come to the conclusion that, though its occupants probably inherit their taste for horse-play from their old merry English ancestors, they have inherited the power of enjoyment in a considerably diluted form.

It is really little wonder that so many Europeans who have never crossed the Atlantic should have a wrong idea of American people. The extraordinary things that a certain class of Americans do amaze and appal them, and as the loud and eccentric samples from over the water are necessarily more heard of than the thousands of well-bred ones who make no noise, they get taken as the representatives of the millions at home. Last summer being in Heidelberg for a day I went to see the lovely old ruined castle with an English companion. The hour that might have been full of perfect enjoyment was spoilt by a couple of Americans whom the guide was showing round at the same time. Their jokes levelled at everything that they were shown and at the guide himself, were in horribly bad taste and delivered in the harshest of loud voices. The poetry of the place was quite lost upon them, and my companion was greatly incensed at its being spoilt for us. Cultivated Americans deplore the effect produced by certain of their compatriots, and, if possible, dislike them more than do the English.

Readers of the papers will remember that there was some talk last summer of her playing in a piece in which she was to impersonate the Virgin Mary. An out cry of opposition quashed the project, and now instead of playing the mother of the Saviour, Sarah is playing the saviour of her mother country. Joan of Arc has been much to the fore for a year or two past. She has made such strides, in fact, that from a witch, that is to say a child of hell, she has advanced to a saint, with a good place among the aureoled dwellers in heaven. Poor Joan ! she had an aureole around her helmet for a little while during life, but it was a very shaky one. The Church that plucked it off and condemned her as a witch has tardily made amends.

It is amusing, meanwhile, to watch the way in which the Radicals criticise and ridicule the clergy for this alteration in their attitude towards the soldier maid. Do they forget the history of General Hoche ? They delight to honour his memory now, but what did their kindred do for him in his lifetime ? At the age of twenty-five Hoche was the foremost General of France. This was more than the jealousy of the Convention could bear with equanimity. At twenty-five years of age a kind of Alexander. Perhaps a Cæsar ! It is not to be borne. Equality, proclaimed universal, brooks no sovereignty of genus ; it is treason to rise, and Hoche had so risen. The traitorous Pichegrus denounces him to Robespierre as a suspicious person whose whole heart is not with the Convention, and Robespierre goes to see that the knife is in good working order for this strong young lion's neck. But Hoche is large game to trap. It is not child's play to send the hero of Wissembourg and Nerwinde, the saviour of Dunkirk and Thronville, to the guillotine. Craft is called in. Word is sent to him : " Come back ; the army in Italy needs a leader ; you alone are worthy to command it. " Robespierre thinks he has him safely now. Hoche sets out for Italy, but at Nice an emissary of the Convention recalls him to Paris to explain his conduct. Explain his conduct ! Explain his victories, his only faults. The young hero does not, as he might, hand over this messenger to the soldiers who idolise their General. The lion neither roars nor slays his insulter, but goes quietly to Paris and to prison, sad and disgusted, and ready to pay with his life for the glory his victories have covered him with. But the ninth of Thermidor arrives. His prison gate opens. Robespierre himself is led to the scaffold, gnashing with rage at not having added the head of the heroic Hoche to the overflowing basket of the guillotine.

When I wrote my first book about England, I made it a point to mention that to a foreigner it was curious to see the fourth pedestal in Trafalgar Square remain unsurmounted with a statue. It seemed to me that if England could not put her hand upon a man just suited to the conspicuous elevation, she might meanwhile set up some good mediocrity for symmetry's sake. Seven years have since gone by and that pedestal is still waiting. A very fine statue of Gordon has been set up in the centre of the square, and certainly no one felt inclined to cavil at the notion that the " soldier saint of Khartoum " was not a particularly appropriate pendant for Georgo IV. The " first gentleman of Europe " is of course a little difficult to match, and my feeling now is more one of curiosity as to how that difficulty will resolve itself than one of wonder at the want of symmetry of the present arrangement. I have seen so many astonishing sights in other parts of London that I simply come to the conclusion that London in such matters is content to remain far behind the most paltry country town of the world. Near one of the entrances of the most beautiful park in this city, there are four eyesores that were once, no doubt, pretty groups of statuary. It is years since I noticed them first, but even then they were hardly recognisable as ever having been ornamental. And there they stand yet, blotched, battered, scabbed scarecrows, such as one could not match in any other town in the world. Half the statues in London look like victims of erysipelas. In some of the disease is more advanced than in others. Queen Anne's was the most distressing case. The figure of that sovereign lady in St Paul's Churchyard was minus its nose when I saw it first, and remained in that state for about ten years. And, goodness knows, a nose is a useful member in England, in the winter especially !

I cull from a French Police Court report the following :—

Judge—" You say you saw the affray outside the tavern from your doorstep ? How far is it from that place to your house ?

No answer.

Judge—" Is it three hundred yards ? "

No answer.

Judge—" Is is a hundred yards ? "

No answer.

Judge—" Is it fifty ? How long does it take to go from the one to the other ? "

Witness—" Well, sir, it depends. Do you mean going or returning ? "

ENGINEERS are erecting a new embankment just behind that part of the Lalitakuri bund which is in danger, and whose bursting last year caused such disaster to Moorshedabad. The portion of the Rampal bund which gave way is also being repaired.

MESSRS. TRISCHLER and Co. will publish shortly a burlesque on " In Darkest Africa," by Mr. F. C. Burnand, to whom Messrs. Sampson Low supplied proof sheets of Mr. Stanley's work. The narrative will include a farcical description of the manner in which Emin Pacha was discovered.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER HOME.—Of all the petty annoyances incidental to life in India, none are so trying to the temper or so conducive to the multiplication of Adjectives as PRICKLY HEAT.

Friction by hand or friendly posts and corners relieve one moment to make it worse the next, and were it not that KEMP & Co. provide a remedy for every ill, and PRICKLY HEAT in particular, life would be unbearable. Their " COAL TAR " SOAP at 12 as. per packet of 3 tablets, if used daily, soothes the irritability of the skin, and makes life worth living again.

For those who prefer a Dusting Powder, KEMP & Co.'s THYMOLITE at Re. 1 per box is admirable, and wonderfully efficacious.

HOW AN AFRICAN EXPEDITION IS ORGANISED.

MR. THOMAS STEVENS tells the story of an African expedition in the *Scotsman* :—

The organisation and management of an African expedition is an affair that puts a European's executive abilities to no mean test. Few people are aware of the number of African expeditions that are entered upon by persons incompetent to carry their undertaking out to a successful issue. It is only of the wholly or partially successful expeditions that people at home hear or read. For every African expedition that is heard of by the general public there are probably a half dozen that are organised, come to grief, and are never heard of outside of Zanzibar and a limited circle who were immediately connected with their inception.

All the failures are brought about by the instability of the negroes whom you have to depend on to carry the supplies, as a first cause ; and, as a second, the unfitness of the white man in charge to control and command that class of people. Some men are peculiarly fitted to manage a crowd of half-civilised, rattle-brained Africans ; others are wofully out of place trying to command anything less civilised than their tailor.

The great outfitting place for expeditions starting into the interior from the East Coast is Zanzibar. Zanzibar is a city of 80,000 people, on an island containing 200,000. It is 25 miles from the mainland, the low hills of which can always be seen at sunset from the flat roofs of the Zanzibar houses. The population of the place consists of Arabs and their negro slaves, free Africans, Hindi and Goanese merchants, and a few whites.

A few Hindis and a couple of whites make a business of assisting to organise and outfit caravans for the interior. For a commission they undertake to engage the number of porters you require, and to purchase the necessary quantities of cloth, beads, wire, and other supplies you intend to take with you. These men have been long residents in Zanzibar, and their knowledge of the local " ropes " is of great service to the new arrival from Europe and America.

Notice is circulated that men are wanted for a white man's expedition. In a very short time everybody in Zanzibar is talking about it. Young men desirous of acting as porters go to your agent and have their names put down. Three months' wages are paid them in advance to bind them to their contract. From the day of signing until the starting of the expedition, whether it be a week or six months, each man draws about 2½d. a day *posho* or ration money. The wage of the porter is £1 a month and rations. The old Maria Theresa dollar is still the unit of account in Zanzibar, although the currency is rupees.

In the interior there is no money. The currency of the interior is American or Bombay domestics, Manchester prints and handkerchiefs, beads of many kinds and colours, and iron and copper wires. It is the absence of money and the bulky nature of these supplies that makes travel in Central Africa so difficult and expensive. Instead of putting a roll of notes or a purse of gold into your pocket, you have to buy bales of cloth, sacks of beads and coils of wire, and hire a rabble of Zanzibar porters to accompany you and carry them on their heads.

The regulation porter-load weighs 60 lbs. Lighter loads and better food are expected from a European than from an Arab. A load of domestics costs in Zanzibar about £3, a load of beads from £3 to £10, according to quality ; a load of senenge or iron wire, 28s. ; and a load of copper wire £6. Your load of senenge, for which you have paid 28s. in Zanzibar, will cost you £8 or £10 to transport to Ujiji, and £15 to Uganda.

Much care and forethought has to be exercised in the selection of various kinds of beads. Certain tribes will take only certain kinds. Savages are most conservative people in the matter of trade, and will no more think of accepting a necklace of beads to which they have not been accustomed than an American shopkeeper would of accepting across his counter a Russian rouble.

Many an explorer has bitterly rued his ignorance of this nice point when hundreds of miles beyond the possibility of rectifying the mistake. Because the beads he had taken with him were not current in Elgunin, Count Teleki, in 78, was compelled to make war on the natives, and seized food to prevent his people from starving. Unscrupulous bead merchants take advantage of the unsophisticated new arrival to unload on them their old stock : and interested parties will give him misleading information about the kind of beads he requires.

If you are going on an expedition that will last about a year you have probably engaged 200 porters, a dozen askari, or soldiers, and three bead men. In addition to the supplies above mentioned are boxes of European stores for your own use, medicine-chests, ammunition, tents, axes, and lastly guns, for arming the men. Every member of the expedition must have a gun. Information on this latter subject may save much expense and annoyance. The best rifle for the men is the British Government snider. I have tried a few Winchester carbines, but found them altogether too good and expensive a weapon for the careless and destructive Zanzibari. In spite of the utmost precaution on our part, the porters will use their guns for crowbars, for turning over their loads, and for all sorts of things for which a gun was never made. A little influence in London will enable one to obtain and ship to Zanzibar all the sniders needed, at a cost of about 28s. a piece, landed in Zanzibar.

On the day appointed for the start your men and goods embark aboard an Arab dhow for the coast. If your destination be Mombassa, now the chief port of the Imperial British East African Company's Concession, a two days' sail will land you in Africa proper.

The two days aboard the dhow have not been spent in idleness. You and your head man and Bilali Kamoya, your interpreter, have been making out a list of the men's names, and assigning to each the box, bale, or package he is to carry. Every load is numbered, and number and nature of contents written opposite the name of the porter who is to carry it on your memorandum. A wise man will employ a Hindi clerk to take charge of all these details, and so leave himself free to devote more time to the object for which the expedition is fitted out. No detail, however, should be considered too small or trifling for the leader's attention and scrutiny.

The porters are very like animals in the matter of never looking beyond the wants of the moment. They require as much attention from their leader as the same number of mules would—often a great deal more. They have a marvellous capacity for doing things the wrong way. If a box is breakable, it is very certain to be smashed before the end of the first day. If the weather is rainy, your gun-case, portmanteau, camera, &c., will be sure to be carried upside down, so that the water gets in under the lid. The wretch carrying your drinking water to tide you over the first four days will lag behind and empty half of it away to lighten his load ere you are an hour on the road. Half the men are carrying their guns loaded and at full cock, ignorant as asses of the danger of so doing, after you have spent hours in showing them the simple process of loading, firing, ejecting. Gad ! how stupid, how utterly incapable of grasping an idea they are !

No matter how irritated or dismayed you may feel, however, at the dismal exhibition of incapacity, assinine stupidity, laziness, drunkenness, rebelliousness, and other admirable traits from one end of your caravan to the other, as it files along the winding footpath, on the memorable first morning of your march, let not the slightest symptoms of either one or the other betray themselves to your men. Keep cool.

Let your first morning's march be short and easy. At this stage of the expedition the Zanzibar porters are slippery and uncertain to a degree. One out of every six have joined the expedition for no other purpose than getting the three months' pay in advance. They intend to desert at the first favourable opportunity. Treat them royally, and take pains to have it circulated through the crowds that you love the African and are chiefly interested in making them all fat and wealthy. Some who have intended to desert within the first three marches, may then change their minds.

Another sensible precaution of yours has been the employment of a hundred auxiliary carriers, at a month's pay each, to help you along for the first ten days. Consider yourself lucky if no more than a half-dozen of your regular pegazzis have deserted from the first night's camp. Of the auxiliaries you have but a dozen. Only one box has been lost, and only one man crippled by the accidental discharge of a gun.

Capital ! Sixty of Teleki's men deserted in one day, and in poor Walter Montague Kerr's last abortive attempt, one half his men bolted within two days of leaving the coast. Disappointed, and broken in health, any way, the author of " In the Far Interior" gave the expedition up and died before reaching Aden. No matter what may happen, above all else the white man must keep his temper and his good spirits in Africa. To give way to disappointment, to sink under the effects of the blues, is as fatal as poison to the European system in the Dark Continent. Rebmann died because the Sultan of Machame looted his caravan and broke up his expedition. A spirit of philosophy should be cultivated, so that one can take a reasoning view of every phase of fortune's fluctuations, which are certain to be many and extreme in an African exploit of any magnitude.

Much, very much, depends on the proper selection of a head man. The headman is a go-between, the connecting link between the " bwana " and the porters. By secretly intriguing with the men against you he can do more towards smashing up your expedition than any other agency. With a faithful, competent head man all things are possible ; with a treacherous imp who is always conspiring with the men to thwart your ambition, purgatory is a mild sort of a place compared with an African caravan.

In a case of general insubordination, which is sure to occur sooner or later, instead of attempting to punish the lot, the wisest plan is to select the ringleader and punish him till you are ashamed of yourself. Then give the others to understand that this is a mere hint of what will happen to the first one who hesitates to jump as quickly as he knows how at the word of command. Witness Stanley's hanging of the ringleader of Emin's conspirators, and of two or three of his own men at various times. A general revolt occurred among my men in Masailand. Dr. Abbott and I were compelled to use our shot-guns on them. One was killed and another wounded. The whole crowd were, by these summary proceedings, quickly brought into a reasonable state of mind.

There comes a period in the life of every African expedition when there is a struggle for the mastery between the European leader and his people. The European must be prepared to gain the upper hand, no matter what the cost, or his expedition will very likely go to smash. Treat the African kindly, even indulgently, like children, for that is what they are. But the rod must be ever within reach. If he fears you he will also love you ; if he thinks you incapable of punishing him, he will treat you with contempt, and try his best to bring about your ruin. The story of Stanley and Emin is the finest essay on the African character that I know of.

CRICKET HINTS.

PRACTICE at the net no doubt goes a long way to make a good bat, but there are some other items also necessary which will not be learnt there ; items which cannot, perhaps, be ranked under batting proper, but which are always attended to by a good bat. The first hint I would give is one which few men, comparatively speaking, are capable of carrying out to the letter ; but still for all that it is an excellent rule, and the carrying out of it should at least be aimed at.

Do not be nervous. How can I help it ? is the immediate reply. By endeavouring to forget there is anyone looking at you, and fix your whole attention on what you are doing—namely, keeping the ball out of your wicket. Play as if you were practising. Try to feel confidence in yourself. Watch the ball, and play it just as you would play a similar ball, if you were at the net. Do not be too anxious to " break your duck, " but wait for a good opportunity for doing so ; it will come if you only wait long enough. Even if you do feel nervous, do not let any one see it, for by so doing you give the bowler a great advantage. He notes your weak point and promptly gives you a " yorker " to start with ; and a yorker for the first ball is not a pleasant experience for any one, nervous or not. If, on the other hand, when taking guard you appear cool and quite at your ease, the bowler does not feel he has a duffer to deal with, and consequently takes no liberties with you. Nervousness at the commencement of an innings is the bugbear of nine-tenths of our players ; and if you cannot overcome it you must put up with it and make the best of it.

Always, after taking guard, look round and see how the field is stationed. You will then know in what direction you can place the ball with a chance of its not being stopped or caught ; and do not be content with one look at the commencement of your innings, but keep your eyes on the alert all through, for if their captain is worth his salt he will have been watching your play, and will have quietly altered his fielders, if necessary, to suit it.

If the bowling is from your wicket always back-up. Never neglect this. You will then be half across the ground before the ball is hit, and a run is therefore half as easy again. A man who backs-up will help his side considerably, though he may not make runs himself.

If it is your partner's call, and he calls, go at once. Do not hesitate, or look round to see where the ball is. He is responsible for your having time enough to get across, and if you are run out he is to blame, not you ; a poor consolation, by-the-by. And, on the other hand, if you are called, and your partner has started, you are bound in honour to go, though you may run yourself out in so-doing. It will be more easy for you to get across than for him to turn round and get back.

Always run the first run hard ; you may then find you have just time for a second, which you would not have had if you had taken the first slowly ; and even if a second is not practicable you have lost nothing.

When crossing your partner in running speak to him either to ask if he is coming again, or to tell him to do so or not to do so, as the ball may be either in front of him or you.

Always run for a catch. You may succeed in getting across before the ball is in the fielder's hands, when the run will count, or it may never reach his hands, or hop out of them again even if it does so, in which case, unless you have been running you have thrown away an opportunity.

When running always keep to the right, and off the pitch. By so doing you do not run the chance of cannoning against your partner, and you do not damage the pitch in damp weather nor wear it out in dry. This last is somewhat of a selfish reason, but not altogether, because you have to think of those of your side who are coming in after you.

Follow your captain's orders to the letter. If he tells you to play steady and keep your wicket up, and leave the run making to the other man, do so ; and do not be tempted even if you do get a sweet half volley.

And *never, never, never* dispute the umpire's decision —nothing possibly can be worse form than this. His ruling is far more likely to be right than your opinion, for his attention is confined to watching you ; and even if you are certain he has for once made a mistake —and mistakes will occur occasionally, since no one is infallible—then you must put it down to the fortune of war, and grin and bear it.

Do not sit in the shade just before going in, or when you get out into the sunshine you will find a difference in the light, which may affect your seeing as clearly as usual.

Have your pads and gloves on in good time, and keep your bat in your hand. You will then grow accustomed to the feel of them, and your gloves and bat will seem to fit into your hands more comfortably, and there will be less chance of the latter twisting when making a hit.—*The Boy's Own Paper.*

PRINCE BISMARCK ON HIMSELF.

PRINCE BISMARCK received on Sunday (June 22nd) a deputation representing 30,000 citizens of Berlin who had signed an address to the ex-Chancellor.

In replying, the Prince, referring to his departure from Berlin, said :—The reasons for leaving Berlin do not lie with me nor in that quarter either where so many are inclined to look for them. They are simply to be found in the conflicting views of my colleagues in the Government. It is only the unity of a Government that makes it strong. I was no longer at one with my colleagues, and therefore the necessary spirit of unity did not exist among us. At that time I had all the responsibility myself, and therefore could not stay, but now I have no responsibility, and so I can freely have my say. I feel pretty much like Prince Metternich, with whom I would otherwise not like to compare myself nor seek to imitate him. He said, however that he had descended from the stage to the pit, and that is just the position I am now also in. There are many people who will not grant me this, but every one who has bought a ticket for a pit seat is surely entitled to criticise. Only he must exercise his right decently, and not with a shrill whistle.

A VINDICATION OF FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

The Prince went on to say that he felt it to be his duty to express his opinion to the many who wish to hear it, both at home and abroad, and not to hold his peace. " An old proverb has it that when God places any one in office, He also gives understanding to the holder thereof ; but people would now like to reverse the order of this saying, and declare that when God deprives any one of office, He also deprives him of his intellect. Let me tell you, however, that I am justly exactly the same man I was three months ago, and lay claim to the same amount of intelligence as I then possessed. Nor will I yield to dictation, though I should have to stand alone. It is a duty of a man like me to be free with his opinion, even in the highest quarters, and these are just the very quarters where such a duty becomes imperative. A good minister ought not to regard the frowns of the monarch whom he serves, but out with his opinion to him, frank and free. In the event of an adverse decision, he may then choose whether he will yield or go (' se soumettre ou se demettre'). But, though no longer in office, I have still retained the right of every citizen to give free expression to his opinion. I cannot demean myself like a dumb dog ; and I have done nothing beyond supporting the peace policy of my successor, which it was ever my aim to promote and keep in view. Everything I say and do is in the interest of the dynasty and of peace. I will not indulge in criticism of anything—not of the stipulations of the Anglo-German agreement. People may get angry with me, but I have always been accustomed to act in accordance with my convictions. I cannot simply blot out forty years of my life. Were it otherwise, I should have quietly devoted myself to my oats and potatoes, but to expect of me at this time of day that I should all at once turn farmer and nothing more—is it possible ? I must be taken as I am. "

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

HELIGOLAND, which every French officer concerned in the blockade of the German ports twenty years ago must have looked at with longing eyes, writes the *Broad Arrow*, is forsooth to be an "anxiety" to another nation which might happen to have on its hands the same war duty. We may have very good hope indeed that no point of difference may ever arise to place this country under the necessity of blockading the Elbe, the Jahde, and the Weser, but if the necessity should arise, the first thing to be done will be to repossess ourselves of what we are now parting with. But in regard to this contingency the cession is perhaps of little importance, as we could easily repossess ourselves of the port when we required it. It is less certain whether we shall not suffer a strategic loss by parting with Heligoland should war take place with France or with France and Russia combined. In either of these cases there would be the stream of our Baltic trade to protect, and Heligoland would not be a useless *point d'appui* for our cruisers on that service. As a neutral island it would be of no service to us then. But it must be admitted that the strategic value of Heligoland is chiefly for the blockade of the inlets already named, and even were Heligoland to be fortified, it would fall into the hands of the blockaders. Quite possibly the possession of the island is a weakness to Germany as against France, for though the anchorage is not particularly good, it would be used by France in command of the sea, as more convenient for operations against the Jahde than Dunkirk, which was her nearest base in the war.

We might have made a naval-military station at Heligoland, thinks the *Army and Navy Gazette*. But we did not. Why should we? The Germans, will it is said, do what we neglected to do. If they do, it cannot be helped by us once the island is German, which it never was before; but it is not very easy to see or understand why Germany should spend the very large sum on Heligoland that would be needed to create a port and to fortify it. "Qui cesse à prendre, cesse à vivre," is a Bismarckian saying. If that be true, "qui commence à rendre," must be in a bad way indeed. Our flag has a liberal flotation, and its disappearance from the little island in the North Sea cannot be a serious symptom. Whilst we are hauling it down near home, it is well to observe how we are shaking it in the faces of the Portuguese, and are planting it in East Africa on promising but profitless locations. In this connection it is worth while to mark how the missionary has been followed by the musket. But where are the Christians all the while?

The retirement of an Adjutant-General may be an important or an inconsequential act, observes the same paper. It may be voluntary or it may be involuntary. An Adjutant-General may retire, as Sir George Brown did, because he disapproves of certain things; or he may retire from private and personal considerations; or he may retire "under pressure." His post in the latter case may be rendered untenable by others. Under any of these conditions, it is an abuse of words to call his withdrawal from the Horse Guards "resignation." We are right in saying that the announcement in the *Times* last week respecting "Lord Wolseley's resignation" was incorrect. The work did not describe the fact. "Lord Wolseley's Resignation" was printed in large type, in reference to an incident which the words altogether misrepresented in all the papers. As long as Lord Wolseley remains in office, he cannot speak; nor can he write about the matter; but it is likely that he may throw some light on the working of machinery which puts him outside Pall Mall. What is the machine? Is it automatic, or is it worked by others? And if so, who are they? We pause for a reply. The army cannot remain unaffected by it. The Government of the day are for the present sitting on their Frankenstein. The creature seems so objectionable that all sides are content to give their assistance to the Ministry to squelch the Hartington Report.

Seven men in all belonging to the Egeria have been tried at Sydney by court-martial on charges arising out of a mutiny on board the vessel on Good Friday. Arthur William Allen, petty officer, second class, who was arraigned on two charges of disobeying the lawful command of his superior officer and of having endeavored to make a mutinous assembly, was sentenced to ... penal servitude; and John Murch, leading seaman and captain of the forecastle, was sentenced to two years hard labour for disobeying orders and endeavouring to make a mutinous assembly. Three sailors were sentenced to nine months and two to six months for disobeying orders. The Opal, which left Sydney for Plymouth on May 10, conveyed the prisoners to England.

The rank and file of Hussar regiments are no longer to be adorned with sabretasches. These encumbrances will not in future be issued for any rank below that of corporal. However ornamental these appendages may be considered by some, their utility, especially in the ranks, is questionable. Officers and others likely to carry any documents may find them convenient, but they certainly serve no other purpose adequate for justifying their retention. The saving in weight fully counteracts any sentimental objection to the withdrawal announced in Army Order 200 of the current month.

The criticisms of the General Commanding on the manœuvres are published a few hours after the operations, and whilst the recollection of them is still fresh in all minds, writes a service paper, and they are not the result of his personal observation only. When the day's operations cease, the bugles sound the call for the commanding officers and the umpire staff, and at the gathering the commanding officers of squadrons, battalions, and batteries are called on to give each his own account of what has taken place, Then the umpires and assistant-umpires bring to the notice of the umpire-in-chief any facts they may have observed. It is the fault of an officer himself if in the criticism subsequently issued he finds his action misrepresented. With a chief like Lieutenant-General Sir E. Wood, who has now ... two years' practical experience in the conduct of ... manœuvres, with a staff of officers, of umpires, assistant-umpires thoroughly up to their work, and ... troops fully prepared by previous field training ... profit by work on a larger scale, field manœuvres on a ... scale, including manœuvring as well as tactical operations, would be a certain success, and would, by the increased experience, training, and knowledge gained by all who take part in them, greatly increase the efficiency of the Army.

The hydro-pneumatic carriages sent to the important station of Aden at the mouth of the Red Sea seem, we (*Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette*) regret to learn, unequal to bear the strain of firing, and that the arms or levers of one or more of these broken carriages have been sent to Woolwich. Who is responsible for mounting guns upon plans of which our experience is practically "nil"? We have always understood that theory is founded upon the result of practice, but it seems that theory is now adopted first, and then practice is endeavoured so to be carried out as to conform to it. Not long since the extraordinary value of the 100-pdr. quick-firing guns was constantly descanted upon. Now we know that it has proved a failure, and that the largest gun of this type (the 45-pdr.) soon becomes far too hot to maintain continuous firing, and that it then kicks its mounting and the deck so severely as to need special bandaging or other means of strengthening its wounded supports.

The Italian Government has recently been trying an invention by which the gunners in a battery entirely hidden from view from the sea can fire upon vessels with great precision. It appears that an electrical apparatus is fitted to a telescope which registers upon a chart the exact position of the target, and automatic indicators give the range and distance to a 20th degree of elevation. The battery being entirely hidden from view makes it most difficult for the ship to reply, and if the apparatus should be brought into general use it would seem almost an impossibility for a fleet to attack such fortifications as are provided with it.

A VERY numerous audience gathered on the 25th ult. at the Hippodrome in Paris to witness the first performance of the "equestrian opera," "Jeanne d'Arc," the grand rehearsal of which has already been described in *The Daily News*. Our correspondent says that Signorina Litini is a clever actress, and impersonates the heroine to perfection. The "pomp and circumstance of war" in the 15th century were reproduced in a brilliant and stirring manner, and cries of wonder were heard from all parts of the house during the scene in which the warrior-maid is martyred. The entrance of a battery of artillery, followed by cuirassiers, adds to the effect of the apotheosis, and was a great success. The *Univers* condemns the piece as a horrible profanation. The idea of Joan of Arc being personated by an Opéra Comique *danseuse* is more than it can patiently bear. What was the Censor about, it is asked, to suffer a procession of high Church dignitaries and monks to be brought in with the executioner and his men to witness as their own work the burning of the martyr?

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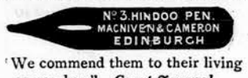


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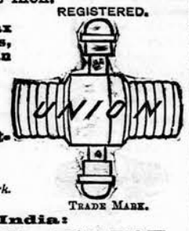
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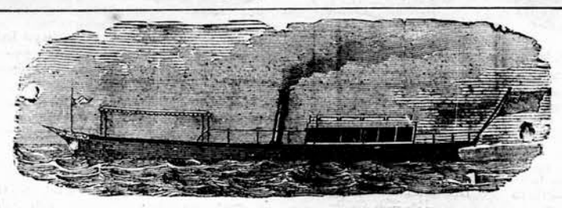
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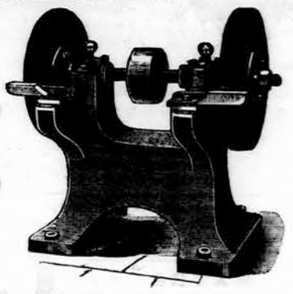
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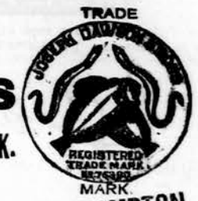
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From *The Hospital Reports* (translated).

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« Dr GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »

From *The Lancet March,* 12th. 1887.

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WIND IN THE STOMACH
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Fig. 14.

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A gold hunting keyless lady's watch, with enamelled forget-me-nots and an embellished dial	165
French chatelaine keyless watch, black onyx and diamond. The watch is octagonal, with raised diamond ornamentation, and on the square chatelaine hook is a diamond anchor, 18 carat, a superior watch	850
French chatelaine keyless watch, in the form of a miniature clock, beautifully enamelled	660
French chatelaine keyless watch, purple enamel classical heads, with the dial surrounded with pearls	500
Ball Watch, represents a blue enamelled ball set with diamonds, diameter of ball ⅞ of an inch	925
A dial of ⅝ inch in diameter, on gold shield, with a pearl set rim concealed under a lion's face, in bold repoussé, with diamond and ruby ornament in the mouth, and ruby eyes	700
An artistically modelled gold elephant, 1¼ inch high, with enamelled jhool set with diamonds, which flies up on releasing a spring, displaying the dial of the watch 5/16 inch only in diameter	950
A gold lion, treated in the same way, with enamelled and diamond set saddle cloth concealing the watch	1,000

THE BEETLE WATCH.





Fig. 13, Rs. 550. Fig. 12, Rs. 1,600.

Fig. 12 is richly encrusted with rubies and diamonds, and shows the appearance of the watch when closed. By pressing the point of the tail the wings open and disclose the dial.

Fig. 13 exhibits the wings of one of these Beetle Watches in dark blue or green enamel set with diamonds, in the act of opening.

The winding and setting is done by turning the pin on the beetle's head. Though the diminutive scale of the dial induces the impression of a very diminutive watch, there is in reality plenty of room in the insect's body for mechanism of the ordinary size.

	Rs.
A very artistic ornament which may be either worn as a pendant or pinned on the dress, containing a watch at the back is an enamelled pansy set with diamonds	680
In another a very small watch is enclosed in a diamond crescent and concealed under a boldly chased lion's face with emerald eyes, and surmounted by a diamond loop and rays	1,050
Smaller gold keyless Marguerite, set with pearls and rubies, dial ⅝ inch diameter	400
A very handsome gold keyless lady's watch, has a dial ⅝ inch in diameter on a plain gold shield concealed under a dolphin set with diamonds, having ruby eyes with three large pearls in its mouth	1,100

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No. 34.—Highest quality, key wind, Sterling Silver Watch, 6 to 10 ruby holes, Lever		22
No. 36a.—Highest quality, " " " " Hunter Watch, 10 ruby holes, Lever		32 to 35
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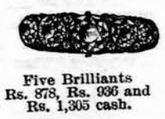
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